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> For the Sabbath Recorder. "Wa Raturn No More."

BY IDA FAIRFIELD.

What sound e'er greets us on life's way, What bitter, farewell word. Hath waning friendship whispered low, Or true affection heard— Floating in Bacchanalian songs Back o'er temptations wave-Or whispered from loved lips, which wear That e'er thrilled the heart to its inmost core, Like the mournful words, "We return no more?"

The hopes which lit life's early morn, With oriental glow; The dreams which came and went, with youth. Like swift dissolving snow; The joys departing, one by one, As years still onward roll, And changes swell the lava tide Of sorrow, o'er the soul-

Love's melody lost, in life's deepening roar.

Breathe the sad refrain, "We return no more."

The wasted hours, the misspent days. Which youth sees swiftly glide, With carcless smile, or idle jest, Adown time's rapid tide-The golden opportunities, For good which will not be-The years of worldiness and sin. Lost on life's silver sea-

Come surging back, from eternity's shore, The dead, the pure enfranchised dead, Who dwell in homes of light, Still speak, with memory's mournful tones In watches of the night, Live well, while life is lengthened out,

Improve its fleeting span, Fill up the measure of earth's days, With usefulness to man; The beautiful dream will soon be o'er—

Death's river once passed, 'We return no more.' Independence, May, 1859.

## The American Tract Society.

This Society commenced the Thirty-fourth Anniversary on Wednesday, the 11th inst., in the Academy of Music. The President, Chief offer another resolution simply to take up time. Justice Williams was in the Chair. There was a very large attendance. We insert some of the primary exercises, just to show how a company of half Christianized and half civilized gentlemen, when engaged in an important religious work, sometimes discharge their duty to the public:

The Rev. Dr. McGee offered a resolution that the officers of the preceding year be reelected (with the exception of the Executive

Mr. Benedict rose to his feet, and, instead of seconding the motion, proposed to lay aside Mr. McGee's motion and offer one of his own, which should in some way give those officers was interrupted by cries of "Order!"

The Rev. Mr. Lewis rose to a point of or- a vote of 331 to 23. der, he thought it was hardly fair to rise in that way to put a motion, and he hardly follow resolution:

Mr. Benedict insisted that he had the floor He undertook to read his resolution, but was

Dr. Murray stated that he had seconded Dr. McGee's motion immediately after it was offer-

Whereupon, the Chair decided Mr. Benedict

to be out of order, and he took his seat. The Rev. Dr. Patton threw a firebrand into the meeting, which had hitherto been comparatively quiet, by rising to make a motion to postpone Dr. McGee's motion, in order to in-

osed to read.

Dr. Patton—Whereas—["Order," "Order,"
Sit down," and great hisses].

were weighty reasons why the same should be promptly and faithfully fulfilled; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Publishing Committee be in-"Sit down," and great hisses]. Dr. Patton—You may go on gentlemen; my

father went through the Revolution. Many Voices—"Order." "Sit down." "Question," "Hsh," "Sh." [Cries and hisses].

Dr. Patton—I proposed to read and I am going to do it. Here Mr. Patton's voice was completely lost in the cries, whistling and hisses which rose from all parts of the house.] A gentleman, who rose to a point of order,

to make a speech, and he called for the quesconfusion more confounded.

motion to postpone, and to read my resolution | this property. They had parted with it, and | lar difference. as a part of my speech.

tion," and cries of "Sit down"; hisses.]

—the African ["Sit down." "down." The

Dr. Patton—is condemned—[another storm of cries, hisses, whistlings and cries of "Ques-

Dr. Patton-If the President-["Question." 'Sit down." Confusion reigned again, and drowned the voice of the speaker."

remember that prayer of Dr. Spring's before you attempt to play the Dominie here. The Rev. Dr. Spring said he hoped the Doctor might be permitted to read his resolution: though he should probably vote against it, he

was for allowing discussion to a reasonable ex-Dr. Patton then read his resolution, as fol-

Whereas, The African slave-trade is contrary to the first principles of the Gospel and humanity, is condemned by all Evangelical Christians, and is repudiated by all Christian, civilized and enlightened nations; and opened by adventurers from this country; and Whereas, The only barrier to this trade is the moral sense enlightened by the Gospel; therefore,

Resolved, That the Publishing Committee be directed

to issue during the present year a tract or tracts calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiment of Evangelical Christians against the slave-trade, and to set forth its wickedness before the nation.

After reading the resolution, Dr. Patton began to make some remarks, when the President observed, that, under the Constitution, he thought it not allowable to instruct the Com-

A gentleman in the body of the house moved to lay Dr. Patton's resolution on the table. When the motion was put, the vote in the affirmative was very strong, and followed by immense applause. The "Noes," being comparatively faint, enlisted great laughter. A Voice—Very weak! ten to one against

moved to postpone Mr. Patton's motion, order to read another.

Voice—Oh, that's the same motion!

same as Dr. Patton's, read the following reso-

have passed since the great orator of New England, whose voice is now hushed in the

the merits of another resolution.

Mr. Wolcott-I am only offering some sug-'Sit down," hisses and cries.]

allowed to go on, some other gentleman might hooted down and silenced.

was then put and decided in the negative by a very large vote, followed by great applause, with a few hisses.

The motion to proceed to the election of On motion of Dr. Chickering of Portland,

the Society took a recess, in order to proceed to the election of officers.

The officers of the preceding year (with the addition of Wm. C. Alexander of New Jersey some instruction as to their conduct. He as Vice President and Christopher B. Gaston of Charleston as Director) were re-elected by

After the recess. Mr. John Jay offered the

as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and are condemned in Scriptures and so much deplored by Evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and so ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit; and whereof the said Publishing Committee to perform the said duty during the year then past, was reported, with a special apology for the said omission at the said time, and the said report was accepted; and, whereas, no suftroduce a resolution of his own, which he pro-

The Rev. Daniel Lord said he opposed this resolution, not in a spirit of unfriendliness, but from the views he entertained about these charitable institutions. The Tract Society was a charitable foundation. It is unlike those institutions, or combinations of men, who can said he did not think Mr. Patton had any right | make their own constitutions, manage their own property, and do what they please with tion on his motion to postpone Dr. McGee's it. The property of this Society is the result motion. [Cries of "Question," "Question," of gifts of certain donors. If these donors rose from all portions of the building, making | could be collected together, could even be | had declared the Society in session again,

raised from the dead, they would not have a though, perhaps, he had done it somewhat in-Dr. Patton—Whereas ["Question,""Question," "Question," and "Order," "Order." on," and cries of "Sit down"; hisses.] tered upon the plan upon which the gift was solicited; the property is protected to that lim-

itation, and to that use-not simply by law, is to be administered in a certain way, express- till he was obliged to be silent. were made. There are two classes to manage Directors are still in session. [Great laughthis fund, the beneficiaries and the managers. ter.] The beneficiaries are the ignorant, the vicious . The President stated that he had declared tion." I pass by the question as to the unifor- order.

Voice from the Gallery—You had better mity of doctrine, or the principles which they are to inculcate. Let the object of the Society be the circulation of tracts; there is nothing no man who can read but can see that that is and cheers, and the utmost confusion.] the whole object of the Society—it is to circuupon slave-trade in slave countries, when we resolution: have positive knowledge that such circulation will not be permitted. Such things not only Whereas, There are indications that this trade, with all cannot be circulated, but they obstruct the its crimes and horrors, already is, or is about to be, re- usefulness of the Society. It would be a gross abuse of the property of the Society to print a tract in an unknown tongue, so that no one

could read it. That is practically the case when you attempt to circulate tracts among those who will not receive them. There are two classes of functions to perform, Mr. Lord said, in the management of the Society. The function of the members is to elect the officers, and after that, Mr. Lord contended, they had no right to instruct these officers any more than the people have a right to instruct the Judges after they are elected. Then the function of the officers elected is to carry into effect any man could delegate any power he possesses

of any single member of the Committee, but

takes the veto from them all. But there is

another view; how, in mass meeting, which

cannot be considered favorable to cool discus-

sion, can people undertake to dictate how the

Rochester, and wherever you might hold the

meetings of the Society; and no one would con-

tend for such a mode of decision as that. In

regard to the circulation, it must be a question

of fact whether they can be circulated, and not

whether, upon the whole, they ought to be

circulated or not. The expediency of circulat-

year to undertake to instruct the Committee

was a gross assumption by those parties. If

this course is to be pursued by those men who

through their lives are considering what they

shall do with this property before or after death,

what security is there that all written plans

and depositions may not be swept away? If

this may be so, then no property is so insecure-

ly protected as that which is given to these

supposed popular charities. In conclusion, I

move, with a view to make it a test question

for this time and for all time, that the motion

of Mr. Jay be laid upon the table, and that

after this meeting it shall never be heard of

fate. [Immense applause, cheers and hisses.]

Mr. Jay-I claim the right to speak! [Cries

The motion of Mr. Lord was then put and

'Order," "order," "gag-law," "gag-law,"

Mr. Thompson—I move that we adjourn,

R. W. Clarke-I appeal that it cuts off al

A Voice—Is this a meeting of the Society?

tleman mean to cut off all debate?

every day. [Great laughter.]

drowning Mr. Jay's voice.

Sir. [Cheers and hisses.]

sion, but failed utterly to do so.

from the decision of the Chair?

was carried. [Hisses.]

with hisses and laughter.]

The President-It is.

resolution to the Directors?

The President—He did.

"Good," "Good," and great applause.]

obliged to sit down.

whistlings and hisses.

hisses.]

to any agent to use by proxy. The sixth article of the Constitution provides that nothing shall be judged to which any member shall ob-The Rev. Mr. Wolcott of Providence, R. I., instructing the Committee. Now, you in the Society have only the right to elect these

The Rev. Mr. Prime moved to lay Mr. Wolcott's motion on the table. Mr. Wolcott proposed to read his resolution without the preamble.

A Voice—Oh, read the whole. Mr. Wolcott-Whereas, the Africa slave-

Mr. Wolcott—It is not! the resolution is funds shall be used. If you decide in this way, entirely different. [Cries of "Go on," "Go you might have different decisions in Boston, on," mingled with hisses]. Mr. Wolcott after reading a preamble, the

"Resolved, That the publication during the present year of any well-written pamphlet or tract which may

be offered to the Publishing Committee, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiment of all Christian men against the slave trade, and set forth its great wickedness before the warm approbation of this Society."

I think, Mr. Wolcott-Mr. President, not forty years

The Rev. Dr. Alexander of Princeton said he was sorry to interrupt so much eloquence, but he thought it was out of order to discuss

gestions ["Question," "Question," "Sit down," The President said that if the gentleman was

Mr. Wolcott attempted to explain, but was

The motion to postpone Dr. McGee's motion

Mr. Wolcott attempted again to make himself heard, but was silenced by cries of "Down," Down!" and hisses.

officers was carried, a few scattering "Noes" being received with laughter.

"Whereas It was unanimously and solemnly adjudged by this Society in 1857, after long and careful deliberation, and in accordance with the unanimous report of the Committee of Fifteen, that those moral duties which grew out of the existence of Slavery, as well as, at the meeting of the Society in 1858, the omission ficient reasons are apparent to justify the Society in a

structed to publish, during the coming year, one or more tracts on the moral evils and vices which Slavery is known to promote, and which are so much deplored by Evangelical Christians."

could not say anything as to how it should be Mr. Wolcott—As the Chair has decided the 1 am in. [Applause.] I am posted. But echo to the feet of the merry dancers? Iknow pierce thee to the quick, if his soul should be A Voice—We have not granted your motion administered. All men, all women, and even Society to be in session, I suppose it will be in what is the use of bringing this question here there is. [More cries of "Good," cheers and swallowed up in the boundless and bottomless all boys, can understand this. But what were order to submit a motion. Another Voice—We might as well grant a the objects of this gift, and for what plan was Here Mr. Wolcott's voice was completely feetly willing to instruct this Committee to dens about dancing, and tobacco, and wine unfaithfulness?" it given? This property should be adminis- drowned in the storms of hisses, and cries of publish Daniel Webster's great speech (Union drinking, and laying them on men's shoulders,

speech,) but they must do as they please. when our shoulders do not bear the least

house was a perfect Babel for a few minutes.] but by the highest principles of honor, grati- better than the first—the noise and confusion to the Apostles, it was Bishop Meade of Vir- dress ourselves to the weightier matters of the Dr. Patton—is contrary—[another-uproar | tude, good faith, religion, respect to the dead, | being worse than before; and the cries to "ad- ginia. He loved debate; but if abstract ques- law, such as righteous—, [great cheering,] in the midst of which Dr. Patton's voice was and justice to the living. This property, then journ," ('adjourn," and "sit down," continuing tions were allowed, there was no end of debate. mercy, [renewed cheering,] and truth? Sir, ed in the agreement made at the time the gifts | Mr. Clarke-To the question whether the table.

and degraded, whom I represent by "circula- that the business before the Society was in

Mr. Clarke-I did not hear that. Many Voices—We heard it here.

Mr. Wolcott-I understood it so, and unelse; it is not to declare principles; it is not to dertook to offer a motion, and was about to declare subtle principles of policy; it is not to say that I did it with no captious spirit, but Society lay upon the table the resolution in to see if it could be found. It was not there, declare whether we like Slavery or dislike it— with a sincere desire to promote the Divine relation to that accursed traffic, the African but wherever he went, he found "Uncle Tom's it is to circulate tracts. That is so plain that glory. [Cries of "motion," "motion," hisses slave-trade. He should vote against such a Cabin." [Immense applause]

late. It is idle to talk about circulating tracts Mr. Wolcott proceeded to read the following efforts of such men as Clarkson and Wilber- faithless in regard to the South, and that the

Whereas, The African slave-trade-A Voice—That is the third time that resolution has been read already.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon inquired if the regular ousiness of the Society was to be transacted, or at least the mere sham and form? [Hisses and groams.] The reports, etc., must be accepted, which cannot be done if the Society to see American citizen's hesitate. He therepasses a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Wolcott-Does the Chair decide that by the following resolution: am in order? As the chair did not so decide, Mr. Wolcott

sat down amid great laughter. The Rev. R. W. Clarke began to explain ing against the African slave-trade. [Cries of "Good," "Good," "Good," "Certainly," "That's it."] about the meeting of the Directors, when he was interrupted by a gentleman, who wished

Whereas, The African slave-trade is contrary to the first principles of the Gospel and humanity, and is condemned by all Evangelical Christians, and is repudiated ject. You see the discretion that Committee by all Christians, civilized and enlightened nations; and, have; any member may put down the publica- whereas, There are indications that this trade, with all tion of any tract. Let us look at the idea of its crimes and horrors, already is, or is about to be, reopened by adventurers from this country; and, wheres. The only barrier to this trade is the moral sense,

enlightened by the Gospel; therefore, Trustees. You have no right to say to the Resolved. That the Publishing Committee be directpeople you elect how they shall act. This idea ed to issue, during the present year, a tract, or tracts. of instruction takes away the veto not only timent of Evangelical Christians against the slave trade,

and to set forth its wickedness before the nation. Resolved. That the publication during the present year of any well-written pamphlet or tract, which may be offered to the Publishing Committee, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiment of all Christian men against the slave-trade, and set forth its great wickedness before the nation, will meet the ap-

probation of the Society. Mr. Walcott said there were no coersive measures in this resolution; it was a simple expression of desire that might possibly decide the Committee to publish certain things about which they might be in doubt, but against which they had no objections. In regard to the impossibility of circulating tracts, he said that a tract which this Society had refused to publish was published by the Boston Society, and the first order for 1000 copies was from

therefore, the attempt of persons on a previous the South. [Applause.] had already published tracts on specific sins: they had not hesitated to publish tracts on as much as those at the North. His solemn conviction was that if the Society would adopt | represent me as an individual member; it can this resolution, it would plant itself on a rock, and its strength would be increased. He loved any more, except in the lamentations for its the Society, and thanked God for the good it had done; but he trembled for its future, when Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson-Does the gen- he saw it unwilling to utter its sentiments on a traffic which, if permitted to be re-opened, lution. He thought the better way would be You can get enough of it in the Independent [Applause.] A nation could prosper only as

it adhered to principles of true Christianity.

Mr. Hiram Ketchum—I suppose there is of "Question," "question," hisses; completely carried amid the utmost confusion, cries of Mr. Benedict—I appeal from the decision. that the motion was carried. [Laughter and discussion. [Cries of "Order," "order," "sit down," "sit down," mingled with hisses and The President undertook to quell the confu-Mr. Benedict—I don't believe the motion The President—Does the gentleman appeal Mr. Benedict—I don't believe it was the Equity would issue an injunction to prevent it, sin of using tobacco! [Great laughter.] We to return again, waiting at a port for a wind, honest vote of the Society. ["Sit down, sit down!" "Adjourn," "Let's adjourn!" mingled though all its teachings might be good; yet it and can circulate them, which, if they were him of as great concernment to him as his life Mr. Wolcott—If this is a meeting of the leave us to manage this." [Applause and Society, I have a motion to put. [Cries of hisses.] We understand it. "Don't interfere, [Great laughter.] But we are not to have before thou didst see him? Would it not cut "Question! question!" till Mr. Wolcott was Mr. Thompson-Did not Mr. Jay offer his Mr. Thompson—I would like to ask whether | Can we, as men of common honesty, deny | good."] We should use a little moral sense, (as the vote on Mr. Lord's resolution was re- their claim? Our hope must rest on our Con- a little common sense, and walk right through knowest, into the ocean of eternity, whence he sponded to by many life members who are not stitution. All these discussions on abstract the cobweb meshes of such speeches as these, shall never, never return more. He waits only Directors) that vote ought not to have been questions can result in no good to this Society. You doubtless remember the words of him who for a wind, a word from God, and he is gone. given entirely by the Directors, before whom I might just as well add a resolution that the said. "Ye who bind heavy butdens, grievous The sick-bed is the passage or pathway to the Mr. Jay presented his motion? [Cries of Presbyterian Church is not the Apostolic suc- to be borne, and lay them upon other men's grave. Thou hast work to do with him that In the midst of the confusion, the President good would a discussion do? We might debate your fingers." Sir, is there any member of the great value as his immortal soul and eternal explained that after the election of officers he Dr. Patton—I have a right to speak on any single right to say what should be done with formally, supposing it would make no particulation to postpone, and to read my resolution this property. They had parted with it, and lar difference.

He moved that the resolution be laid on the I have heard to-day, as I heard a year ago,

anniversary exercises: hut gave way to

end to the discussion on Southern Slavery. States. He thought this an improper time and place American clergymen hesitate—he was sorry with shouts of "Go on." "Go on." fore proposed to save them from the dilemma, go on?

Resolved, That the American Tract Society, in laying this resolution upon the table, have not done so from any indifference or neutrality of opinion and feel-

Mr. Jay-1 trust I may be permitted to say a few words, to put myself in a right poto know what question the gentleman was sition, that I may not remain in a false posidon, which are friends have attempted to place

> cries of "Order." "Hear." "Hear." "Question." "Go on." Mr. Jay-(in a very loud voice)-I am

Here Mr. Jay's voice was drowned with

charged here, Sir-Mr. Jay's voice was again drowned in the perfect confusion and uproar which ensued. As soon as silence was partially restored.

Mr. Jay explained that his resolution was not calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sen- a new thing, but something which the Society had in fact adopted in former years, but had postponed their action, and now there were ten thousand stronger reasons than then why such action should be had. He claimed as a right that the subject of Slavery should be discussed in a Christian and fraternal manner.

Dr. Van Pelt said if this work was of God it would stand, if not it would fall. He thought Slavery a controverted question; he was satisfied that God told Moses that if the children of Israel wanted slaves, they were to into a trap unawares. He thought the opinions go and buy them of the heathen—go and buy them. If it was right then, why is it not right now? He wanted to see this country fide in the watchfulness of those who are to kept together, and the Society also.

Dr. Spring's resolution was then read: Resolved, That this Society, in laying the preceding resolution on the table, have not come to this conclusion from any hesitation in relation to the sin of the The Rev. R. W. Clarke said that the Society African slave-trade, or the great wickedness of reviving this iniquitous traffic in any form.

Mr. Hiram Ketchum-Will the Doctor al temperance, though some of its members might low an amendment, so as to read, "the indibe liquor-dealers. He thought the South was | vidual members of the Society." I think the misrepresented; he had been the pastor of a Society has nothing to do with it. Hisses church in a slaveholding county, but thank and applause; cries of "Go on," "No, no," God, there was not a slaveholder in his church; "Don't allow it." He did not suppose the the elders of that church felt the sin of slavery | Society, as such, had anything to do with it.

Dr. Bacon—The Society has no right to only represent its own opinions. Mr. Ketchum again moved his amendment

which was read amid cheers and hisses. Mr. R. W. Clarke hoped the Society would not be hasty in regard to so important a reso-Mr. Lord-In this popular meeting, I do. | would peril the existence of the Republic. | to take up the resolution from the table. [Cries of "No, no, no."] He thought that

the proper way to get at the subject.

whether this is the place for this discussion. ber of the Society, unless 1 am in the major- didst thou do to prepare him for it? and what [Applause and hisses.] It seems to me the ity. I think Mr. Ketchum's amendment goes testimony must be give to the Judge concernquestion is in a very narrow compass. We all a great deal further than the resolution. ing thee?" In the same spirit, Swinnock agree that this Society has done much good; [Cries of "Good, good."] If the Society has says,—" It may be the last opportunity thou but the question arises: Whereas, we have in no right to express its own opinion, I want to mayest ever have of advantaging thy sick some parts of the country the system of Slavery; know where, under heaven, it gets the right to neighbor's soul. His sick-bed may be his there are evils in it, but shall we in any corpo- express mine. [Cries of "Good, good," and death-bed; and then it will be too late to counrate capacity denounce this evil? We have great applause.] This Society has a tract on sel or advise him. Disease, both bodily and not united for that purpose. It is not in the the evils of tobacco, and yet one of the vener-spiritual, must be purged away before death. sphere of our duty. This Committee have the able brethren has this morning handed out a or never. He that is filthy at death, must be power to say what shall be published. Of paper and asked me to take a quid. [Laugh- filthy still, even to all eternity: all the tears in what utility are these resolutions of instruction? ter.] I think it is time to end all this foolery, hell will not wash out the least spot in the The Constitution is perfectly plain. That a I venture to call it. Yet we are told the busi- soul; all the fire in hell will not purge out the tract which is good in itself will receive such ness of the Society is to circulate tracts. It least dross. Therefore, Christ took the opporapprobation, is a question of fact. A tract circulates tracts against the use of tobacco tunity of dropping good counsel into the heart was submitted last year to these gentlemen, and the culture of tobacco; yet how many of of the thief on the cross, knowing that if He and they said, "Don't issue it." Had they a these venerable men who handed us the regue had omitted it a very few hours longer, the right to issue it, and have proper respect for lar ticket to vote to day, how many of them soul of the poor thief had been lost for ever. their Southern brethren? I think a Court of are there on whose conscience rests the deadly | Hadst thou a friend going to sea, and never though everything in it might be good—al- maintain that this Society may have opinions, and then to be gone, and hadst business with might not receive the approbation of all this to be universally adopted, how great would be —thou couldst tell him of a quicksand which Committee. And why? Dr. Johns told you the desolation sent through all the lower coun- he must beware of, or he will be cast away: last year. He said, "Gentlemen, you must ties of Virginia, and all along the banks of wouldst thou not be quick and speedy to ac-I pray you, don't interfere." Does it become an opinion at all about a certain wickedness thee to the heart if he should miscarry through Christian men to disregard this appeal? Our which the laws of the United States for more thy negligence? The application is easy. The brethren at the South say, "We know this than forty years have pronounced to be a soul of every neighbor is, or ought to be, evil: we understand it: let us manage it; you crime against human nature—piracy. [Cheers, dearer to thee than the body of thy nearest leave us alone, and we will take care of it." great applause and hisses, and cries of "Good, friend or relation. When thy wicked neighbor cession. This is a great question; but what shoulders, yet will not touch them with one of is more worth to him than his life, that is of as a hundred other questions; but they don't be- Executive Committee of this Tract Society, salvation. Now thou mayest acquaint him. long to this Board. [Applause and hisses.] just re-elected, on whose table sparkles the while he is on the shore, with his danger, and I am not to be told I am a Pro-Slavery man, red wine? I know there is. [Cheers, cries the way of his delivery; but if once he launch to agitate and divide us? I should be per- hisses.] Yet here we are binding these bur- sea of Divine wrath through thy laziness or

This second attempt of Mr. Wolcott was no Bishops, and thought if there was a successor done with such tom-foolery as that, and ad what I consider slanders upon the South; and Motion carried by a large vote in the affirm- though a refutation of them has been given here to-day, still, I must speak of what I Dr. Prime moved to proceed to the regular know. A few years ago I had a friend at the The Rev. Dr. Spring, who said he acceded —who spent some time in New Orleans. It most cordially in the vote by which the Society was at the time when that celebrated work, a had conclusively settled one question before | "South-Side View of Slavery," was issued by them. But he thought they were getting into this Publishing Committee. He went on a a narrow place here. He was sorry to see the | pilgrimage to the book-stores of New Orleans

motion, though he stood in the minority alone. Mr. Bacon then charged upon the Society After the confusion had somewhat subsided, In this nineteenth century, after the noble and Executive Committee that they had been force, he was sorry to see the Society hesitate statements in relation to the lack of Anti--discuss this infernal traffic. He agreed Slavery feeling at the South were in fact slanwith those gentlemen who desired to put an ders upon the best portions of the Southern

During this portion of his remarks, Mr. for such discussion; but, upon the subject of Bacon was interrupted and almost silenced by the African slave trade, he was sorry to see continual hisses, cries of "Question." "Order."

A Voice—Go on! Go on! Why don't you Mr. Bacon—I will go on presently.

Another Voice—Well, don't kill yourself if Mr. Bacon-No. I don't mean to. The African slave-trade! That subject a year ago would have been called an abstraction. A

year hence it will be a political question. We are now upon the narrow isthmus between these two positions. [Great cheering.] In a year or two more, we may have ministers preaching here in New York, as some gray-head quoted over there, "Go and buy niggers of the heathen, if you want them "-that is of the Africans. [Here Dr. Bacon's voice was lost for a few moments amid the great confusion of cries. cheers and hisses. I do hope that Dr. Spring' resolution will be carried now, and that even that faint testimony of the moral sense of this American Tract Society may not be obliterated. [Shouts and continued cheering, with

Prof. Crosby said that he looked upon such actions as wholly unnecessary and inexpedient. He thought if this resolution was adopted it would open the door for expressions of opinion upon matters which would create even more discussion. Next year they might be called upon to express their opinion upon the introduction of Slavery into the Territories. Great confusion, applause and hisses.] He hoped it would not be passed, for fear they might fall of the Society could not be misunderstood.

The Rev Dr. Hewitt thought we could concome after us, that this resolution should not be used as a trap to catch the Society.

Mr. Thompson thought the opinions of the Society might be misunderstood. He said that in Mr. Gurney's book upon the Love of God this passage occurred: "If this true love had prevailed among Christians, where would have been the African slave-trade?" When that book was published by this Society, part of that passage was stricken out, and words inserted so as to read, "Where would have been the tortures of the Inquisition?" [Great applause.] He thought the passage of this resolution would place the Society right before the

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted. On motion of the Rev. Mr. Prime, the So-

ciety then proceeded to their regular anniversary exercises.

## The Sick Neighbor.

Richard Baxter once said, "I seldom hear the bell toll for one that is dead, but con-Dr. Bacon-The Society may have a right science asks me- What hast thou done for hardly a man here but who will assent to the to express its own opinions, but it has no right the saving of that soul before it left the body? gentleman's remarks; but the question is, to express my opinion as an individual mem- There is one more gone into eternity; what is sick, his soul is launching, for aught thou

Duty can never have too much of our dili-Mr. Ketchum eulogized various Southern part of that burden. Is it not time to have gence, nor too little of our confidence.

## The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, May 26, 1859.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

City Anniversaries of Benevolent Societies.

The May Anniversaries bring into this city a large number of strangers, who are interested in the various Societies. We noticed some of them last week, and have in this weeks issue devoted considerable space to the proceedings of the American Tract Society, exhibiting the manner in which their business is transacte.

Their meeting on the 12th, was held in the Church of the Puritans. The house was much crowded, and the same disorder characterized their proceedings.

. After much confusion and debate, the following officers were chosen. Publishing Committee, Rev. Drs. David Magie, W. R. Williams, Wm., Adams, Benj. C. Cutler, Nehemiah Adams and Thos. DeWitt. Distributing Committee, Wm. Forrest, M. Treadwell, Oliver H. Lee, Alfred F. Barnes and Samuel S. Constant. Finance Committee, Richard T. Haines, Moses Allen, Thomas C. Doremas, Richard S. Fellowes, Geo. N. Titus and Oliver C. Wood.

· The Chair then declared the meeting of the Directors at an end, and he then called the Society to order. After which they proceeded in their peculiar way to finish the business of

the session There is we believe a large minority of this national Society, of pious persons, who would wish to have the Society act upon the principle of religious integrity in the cause of humanity and freedom, but they are powerless; for they are overborne by a majority of members who are actuated by a very different disposition; and are determined neither to say or do any thing against slavery or the slave-trade, or that can in any way alienate the slave-holder and slavetrader from the Tract Society; and by thus refasing to publish any thing in opposition to this crying sin against our common humanity, it indirectly encourages and promotes it. For it appears that a very large proportion of those professing the Christian religion, have no higher standard to judge of what is right or wrong, than what is furnished them by the churches with which they are connected. If the church hold in Christian communion such as buy and sell their fellowmen, and even their own church-members, and refuse even to rebuke the practice as a sin, they do most emphatically encourage it. For by the Saviour's rule, if they are not against it, they are for it. And so long as Christian Associations are unwilling to risk the dimunition of their membership by an honest exposure of sin, so long will the individual members of these churches be unwilling to fore go the pecuniary advantages they can obtain by engaging in the traffic. "He that saith unto the wicked, thou art righteous: him shall the people curse; nations shall abhor him." What is the action of the American Tract Society less than saying to the slavetrader and to the slave holder. "Thou art righteous." There is scarcely a nation in

. It is high time that a separation was made in our churches and religious institutions of the anti-slavery and pro-slavery portions of them. As long as the wicked bear rule the people will mourn. We have no right to permit our influence to be used even in the suppression of a faithful rebuke of this heaven defying sin. Come out from among them, "and have no fellowship with the unfruitful work of darkness. but rather reprove them." It is a disgrace to our churches and to our city, that such scenes should be enacted by a combination of wise. learned, and professedly pious men. May God hasten the day when such scenes shall universally be remembered only to be abhorred.

Christendom but what abhors us as a nation

. THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLISHING SOCIETY. This Society was organized in Washington. D. C., Feb. 20, 1824, and is said to have been suggested to the mind of Noah Davis, by seeing a tract fall from the hat of a clergyman. It first was called the Baptist General Tract Society. At the end of three years it was removed to Philadelphia which is still its seat of operations. At first, it published tracts only: ing by Rev. Dr. Bailey, and a collection but in 1835, at the triennial Baptist Convention in Richmond, Va., resolutions were passed | morning. to publish books expressing the sense of the denomination in the United States, particularly of a denominational character, and for Sunday Schools, etc.

This was not accomplished until 1840, when its constitution was amended, to its present name, and its sphere of action enlarged. Its regular business is reported to be self-sustaining, and has a business capital of \$10,000, and a nublishing house in Arch street. Philadel phia. Two years ago an effort was made to increase its capital to \$100,000. Any person may become an annual member by contributing five dollars, a life member for twenty dollars, or an honory life member for fifty dollars.

Officers and Managers were chosen, viz: President, J. H. Duncan, Mass.; Vice Presidents, Rev. J. H. Kennard, D.D., and about forty others; Cor. Secretary, Rev. Benjamin Griffith; Treasurer, James S. Dickinson, Esq.; Rec. Secretary, Rev. G. C. Baldwin, D. D. Managers, Rev. J. W. Smith, and twenty

The American Baptist Missionary Union. held its forty-fifth anniversary at the First Baptist church, on the corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets, commencing Thursday forenoon. The meeting was called to order at 10 and adopt the proper Scriptural name, in their A. M. by the President, Hon. Geo. N. Briggs. ex-Governor of Mass. He made a brief open-

progress among the missions during the year but whence he derived his knowledge that Sunpast, and that progres sought to excite them not | day or Lord's-day, (i. e., the first day of the only to diligence during the coming year, but to week,) is called the Seventh-day, which is the bury all differences in respect to mere pruden. Sabbath, in Scriptures, is beyond our reading tial matters in the conduct of the missionary work. The Baptists, of all other people, claimed, that while matters of principle cannot be controlled by majorities, in prudential matters, or those of mere detail, majorities must always rule. The people wished the Union to bury all such differences, and expected them here this day to unite heartily, and the people would then as heartily sustain their work.

After devotional exercises, a Committee was appointed by the Chair to ascertain the names of members and delegates present. The Presdent laid before the Union, certain correspondence, held by direction of the Union last year, with Rev. Messrs. Vinton, Brayton, Ranney and Rose of Rangoon, Burmah, who had left the services of the Union. Rev. Mr. Brayton states that he severed his connection from the Union, not from any personal motives or feelings; but because the Executive Committee interfered with his duty to Christ, by re- ter-for all! stricting his field of labor. The other letters were of similar tenor. None of these missionaries have reunited with the Union.

After some reports of Committees were made. the new Constitution proposed by the Board of Managers was taken up. Speakers limited to five minutes.

The last article of the constitution was considered and adopted. The article provides that the Constitution may be amended on recommendation of the Board of Managers, proposed in writing at a previous annual meeting. Rev. R. C. Eddy moved that the remaining articles be indefinitely postponed and the motion prevailed by a decisive vote.

Rev. Dr. Ide of Boston, now submitted an entirely new Constitution in writing to be acted upon next year. This document does awar with life memberships, and entirely abolishes the Board of Managers, transferring their powers and duties to the Union, and the Executive Committee enlarged to twenty-one mem-

hardly an alteration of the Constitution, as it proposed an entirely new one, without specifying what parts of the old Constitution were to that we are on praying grounds with Him the sender has my thanks. It is now 5 P. M.

of the vote by which the last article of the Constitution had been amended.

in the affirmative? Dr. T. did not. There- ed right, trying to keep the commandments fore his motion was not in order.

After much debate the Constitution as recommended by the Board of Managers, was

Rev. J. W. Johnson, of the Hong Kong mission, followed, giving an interesting account of the mission in China—the dreadful persecutions to which missionaries and native converts were formerly subjected, and the glorious field now open in that land for missionary labor. the city. . . If I was able I would gladly Lamb as it had been slain," and he heard a He closed with a strong appeal to the churches to send out more missionaries. He was afraid. from what he had heard to day, that there was a worshiping of organizations. It was not his mission to make nor to break Constitutions: but he besought them not to let these things tie their hands.

A clergyman inquired the cost of maintaining a native missionary in China a year.

Mr. Johnson said, "A hundred dollars." The clergyman said he was pastor of a church which was for some cause. alienated from the Union, and he would press it upon his church, as a personal duty, to maintain a native missionary in China.

one fourth of the sum necessary to support a native teacher during the present year.

Rev. Dr. Bright offered a resolution to raise \$150,000 to be expended the present year for bath all alone." the objects of this organization, and that they pledge their personal aid in securing it.

Rev. Mr. Colver said, the way to raise the money was to stop this everlasting clamor about the Constitution through the press.

The annual sermon was preached in the eventaken, when the Union adjourned until Friday

### The Seventh-day the First!

children of light," but we were hardly prepar- made for admission, many of them from the paed to find the editors of a secular paper so tients themselves. Among them were 28 cler-School Convention, as the following from the editors, 7 army and navy officers, 179 merwould indicate. "The 'Ohio State Sunday- women from the higher ranks of life." School Convention' met at Smith and Nixon's Hall, in this city yesterday, and continues its session to-day. Dr. McKenzie, who is one of the delegates, has ventilated his knowledge of next meal, still with his mind unruffled, calm 45, says, "Now from the sixth hour there was the Scriptures by offering the following resolution and quiet. If he had been as rich as an In- darkness over all the land until the ninth

"Whereas, The seventh day of the week. the holy Sabbath, is called in Scripture by the names, 'The Seventh-day,' 'The Lord's day,' and 'The Sabbath day,' and as there is a fitness, appropriateness and significance in these names, while there is no such significance in the heathen name Sunday; and whereas, there are objections to the latter, and none to the former, therefore,

Resolved. That this Convention adopt the name of Sabbath, or one of the proper Scriptwo years, is threatened with modification. tural names for the day of sacred rest, and that each member of the Convention be and hereby and even five years, has been debated at sevare requested to abandon the word Sunday, eral of the recent conferences, and there aprespective Schools."

prepared to present a report, showing great it. The mover is an "Orthodox" gentleman,

ANTI-SUNDAY LAWISM IN BOSTON AND CIN-

CINNATI.—The Lowell Courier of May 6, says: "The stability of our free institutions is menaced by the prevalence of radical and freethinking notions. . . . In many of our large cities this free thinking sentiment has exhibited itself in hostility to all Sunday laws, and in efforts to abolish many of those salutary restraints deemed indispensable to the preservation of purity and morality. A party has recently been formed in Cincinnati, pledged church and state, which means the abolition of all Sunday laws, etc. . . . It is this sentiment which Senator Wilson, and others in tion to take place on Monday.

people are waking up, and that the Sunday laws which in defiance of constitutional provisions, have so long disgraced our statute-books. are soon to be repealed. The sooner the bet- gluttony and parching thirst. Verily they are

Notice.—Mr. George Frid, of Forest City, Meeker Co., Minnesota, writes to us that he left a widow woman with six children in Sweden, who, he says, keeps the Seventh-day. She is destitute, and wishes to emigrate to America, and he feels himself under obligations to provide for her removal. He must buy them first of the Swedish Church, and after this he must buy them of the government, provide for them suitable clothing, and pay their passage. The whole cost of purchase, clothing. and passage will amount to \$1500, (fifteen hundred dollars.) He would be glad if he could borrow this amount of some of the Sabbath-keeping friends, and he will refund it to them when he may be able to do so. If any of our patriotic friends are disposed to accommodate Mr. Frid in this matter, they can address him as above.

#### Extracts from Letters.

The following is a letter from Bro. Zaccheus Burdick to his nephew in New York: BARKERVILLE, N. Y., May 7, 1859.

Respected Nephew,—" I am at this time seated to drop you a few lines to let you know with whom we have to do; and feel thankful the hour for closing the French post. Rev. Dr. Turnbull moved a reconsideration that we have so great a privilege. We received your note, and was glad to hear from vou. We feel to rejoice that you have started for Zion. Be faithful to the end of your pil-A member inquired whether Dr. T. voted grimage journey. We are thankful you startof God, for there is great peace in so doing. We feel lonely in this place, not having any Sabbath-keepers near. I have the privilege. little praving company meets on the Sabbath. During the afternoon session, Dr. Dean, for-about eight or ten miles from here: we have merly missionary to China, briefly addressed very good meetings. I wish there was some preacher that could preach in this part of the vineyard; I think there might be good done

away from Sabbath-keepers, striving to keep all the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus, that we may have the right to the tree of life, and enter through the gate into pay the expense of a preacher to come here. loud shout. "Worthy is the Lamb that was If any should by chance come this way, if they will call on me, they shall be welcome, and ] will try to make their visit as agreeable as possible." Your uncle, in bonds of love.

KANKAKEE CITY, Ill., May 7, 1859.

ZACCHEUS BURDICK.

ANDREW BABCOCK.

To the Board of Managers of the Publishing Society: Dear Sirs.—"I take this opportunity to write a few lines to you about the RECORDER. as we are unwilling to do without it. It is a Passover; not at the very hour "when the great comfort to us in our lonely situation. I Passover must be killed," but within that same see in the Recorder of April 28th, that the twenty-four hours, before the commencement Board recommend that the patrons pay for the paper in advance. That was always my mind. and I always thought that was the best course. and stop the paper at the close of the subscrip-Another pastor pledged his church to raise tion; for some never think of the expense to must be killed:" but it is recorded that the day publish such a paper, nor do they care if they can get the paper. . . . We miss our Society the most of any thing. This is a good and Your's truly,

> A letter from Eld. W. C. Whitford. dated Milton, Wis., May 17th, says: "The revival in the Academy is still progressing. A number more profess conversion. Some of our 20, "Now when the even was come, he sat down strongest and most promising young men have with the twelve." We here recognize the fully given themselves to Christ. There is no undue excitement. All seem to have yielded after a thoughtful and solemn consideration of

their relations to God."

STARTLING.—The Trustees of the Inebriate | xxvii.: After eating the Passover, he institut-We know that "the children of this world Asylum of New York say that "more than ore wiser in their day and generation than the twenty-eight hundred applications have been much wiser than the delegate to a Sunday gymen, 36 physicians, 42 lawyers, 3 judges, 12

> I have seen the Christian man in the depths of poverty, when he lived from hand to mouth, and scarcely knew where he should find the dian prince, yet could he not have had less care; if he had been told that his bread should always come to his door, and the stream which ran hard by should never dry—if he had been whole land until the ninth hour." Luke xxiii. quite sure that ravens would bring him bread 44. "And it was about the sixth hour, and and meat in the morning, and again in the evening, he would not have been one whit more [Spurgeon.

men to change their pastoral residence every pears to be a strong opinion in favor of a change. The subject will be brought before This resolution, says the Commercial, was the General Conference of the whole Church, ing address, and said that the managers were laid on the table, but a large majority favored which meets in May, 1860.

### Communications.

Letters from Palestine---No. 48.

frightfully sorrowful example close by our window last night. Day succeeds but to witness the peevishness of the people, occasioned by angry with their gods. O, that they would learn the way of truth as it is in the Gospel! The latter rains are just over. The morning

of the 10th, the thermometer was down to 45 below zero. So far as reported it is a time of health, and the season promises an abundant

Some attention is still awakened to the discussion of Gospel truth. Now and then a nev case of inquiry without so definite results as desired. Pray for the progress of the work. Yours, &c., Jerusalem, April 14, 1859.

P. S.—The person mentioned sometime since as having embraced the Sabbath, is still faith ful. I never saw a vouth more devoted to the reading of the Scriptures than he is. We trust he is a sincere Christian.

we have flying reports about war; what there is in the wind remains to be seen, at present it is a sirrocco breeze from the south-west, blowing almost a gale, filling the air with sand from the desert, and making the atmosphere look like a snow-storm.

of the 17th ult. came to hand this morning with the favor of four back numbers for which

> In haste, For the Sabbath Recorder. The Passover Sabbath.

The Passover is not only a memorial, but i typical: a lamb must be killed at the Passover Exod. xii. 3, 4, 5, 21, and John the Baptist however, of going to meeting where there is a "seeing Jesus coming unto him, said, Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." (John i. 29,) and Paul says, "For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us."-1 Cor. v. 7. Peter also speaking of our thereby. Pray for us that our faith fail not. redemption, says it is assured to us by "the Here we are in a wilderness of woe, precious blood of Christ as of a lamb without blemish and without spot," (1 Pet. i. 19.) and John also saw in Revelation, "The Lion of the tribe of Juda, the Root of David,"-" slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and honor, and glory, and blessing," and it is ascribed to "him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever and ever."-Rev. v. 5, 6, 12, 13. Isaiah says of Christ, "He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter."-Isa. liii. 7. The lamb must be killed at the Passover;

and our Lord and Saviour was crucified at the of another day, which, remember, commences at evening. Some have claimed that Jesus died at the very hour when "the Passover came "when the Passover must be killed, and he sent Peter and John, saying, go and prehealthy country, but we have to keep the Sab. pare us the Passover that we may eat; and of the different writers, who have never intiwhen the hour was come, he sat down and the twelve Apostles with him. And he said unto them, with desire I have desired to eat this and as that was the day of Christ's resurrec-Passover with you before I suffer."—Luke xxii. 7, 8, 14, 15. Matthew says, chap, xxvi. evening as the beginning of the day, the beginning of the Passover day, including a night and a day, or one diurnal revolution of the earth on its axis. This night he was taken. Matt. ed the memorials of his body, (v. 26,) and of his blood, (v. 27,) went to the Mount of Olives. (v. 30.) from thence to Gethsemane, (v. 36.) thence to the high priest's palace," (v. 58.) and in the morning the chief priests and elders took counsel against him to put him to death.' ed the facts as they were known to them, and Cincinnati Daily Commercial, of May 12th, chants, 55 farmers, 515 mechanics, and 410 -xxvii. 1. At mid day, or about the sixth had the evangelists, or Paul intended to say hour, he was delivered to be crucified, and was immediately extended on the cross. John xix. 14. says it was "about the sixth hour." when Pilate delivered him to the Jews. Matt. xxvii. hour." Mark xv. 33, "And when the sixth

hour was come, there was darkness over the torture of the cross for three hours, he cried

posited in the tomb, where it rested over the a co-laborer with Mr. S.," reflects no credit upon Sabbath, ("that Sabbath was a high day,") J. P. H., when compared with the facts in the which, on this occasion was the fifteenth day case, and still fresh in the minds of the denom. Dear Brother,—We are now in the movea- of the month Abib, and the second day of ination. He states twice that Mr. S. was the ble month of Moslim fasting, beginning the 3d the Passover feast. This is probably the reasonLy Seventh-day Baptist Missionary in the inst., called Ramadan, the time for intense son why John says "That Sabbath was an high Vale of Sharon "for a year and a half" prefasting and sorrow for sin, in which from sun day," (chap. xix 31,) it being not only the vious to the date of this letter. This, like oth to sun, the followers of the so-called prophet, Sabbath, but also a day "of holy convocation" er statements of his, is positively contradictory neither eat nor drink, not even the drink of of the feast; such a concurrence happens only of the facts in the premises. I was in the Vale tobacco-smoke, to use their own words of ex- occasionally, but that it did so happen at this of Sharon with my family during August 1857. pressing that choice delicacy of the phenome- time is quite certain. "And now, when the and then again (my family not accompanying non of tastes of the human kind, but at the even was come, (because it was the prepara- me,) for a week just previous to his writing roaring of the signal gun, at sunset, from the tion, that is, the day before the Sabbath,) Jo- that letter,—each time laboring hard in my fort in each town, they all haste to guzzle and seph of Arimathea came and went in boldly calling, and what is more, J. P. H. KNEW of among other things to 'the complete divorce of gorge, (many sit with the cruse, or pitcher of unto Pilate, and craved the body of Jesus;" my being there, and might have known what water, waiting for the gun, and some holding (Mark xv. 42, 43,) and "he gave the body to was well known to those under that "one roof." it to their mouths in readiness for the welcome Joseph," (45,) who "laid him in a sepulchre," that I not only considered Jaffa my station. Massachusetts, are pandering to, in the elec- signal,) for most of the night, making it hide- (46). Luke xxiii. 54: "And that day was but was at no little-pains in making preparaous with the alternate noisy merriment and the preparation, and the Sabbath drew on," tions to move there. Such news as this leads us to hope that the profane boisterous scolding, of which we had a | 56: "And they (the women) returned and But the most surprising of all is, the ignorprepared spices, and ointment, and rested the ing entirely of the presence and labors of Dea. Sabbath day according to the commandment." Walter Dickson, his two sons-in-law and their John xix. 31: "The Jews therefore, because families. The Steinbecks were there a year it was the preparation, that the bodies should and a half or two years, and Bro. Dickson five not remain upon the cross on the Sabbath-day, months previous to the arrival of Bro. Saunbesought Pilate that their legs might be broken, ders and myself. Bro. D.'s department was and they might be taken away." Jesus being the SAME in which our Board proposed that already dead, they did not break his legs, but Bro. S. should be engaged, viz.: Industrial. laid him in a grave near by, "because of the Bro. D. made a bold but truly benevolent under-Jews' preparation day," (42).

> killed, and be raised again the third day." Or. as Mark ix. 31, has it, "The Son of man is kill him: and after that he is killed, he shall rise the third day." Or, according to Luke ix. 22 and be rejected of the elders, and enter priests, third day."

We now come to "the morrow after the ting or gathering of the harvest, must be has told us "The harvest is the end of the could." world." (Matt. xiii. 39.) and Paul says, 1 Cor. xv. 20: "But now is Christ risen from the "Reverend," is invidious and gratuitous. If dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." Thus, the wave sheaf being a sample doctrine, surely there is field enough in his of the harvest, has its antetype in Christ the own Church—the Episcopal—and we hearfirst fruits and sample of the resurrection of tily pray for the increase of the knowledge the dead, both time and circumstances correland grace of the Gospel, our curiosity might sponding. The time being the morrow after the Sabbath, (the first day of the week,) occurring in the seven days' feast, and the cir- that their titles "do not look well on paper or cumstance, an assurance of the final living any where else," and if he progress so far to again of all the children of God. And as sure add a word on Scriptural Baptism-Sabbath as the sheaf is an earnest of the harvest, so and Church government. The spirit and date even more sure, is the earnest of a glorious re- of that letter stand in no pleasing contrast to

on which the sheaf was waved before the Lord. overwhelmed (in consequence of the affair of xxviii. 1: "In the end of the Sabbath." Mark | which contributed, as I then believed all felt, xvi. 1, 2: "And when the Sabbath was past, to a union of sympathy and action hitherto very early in the morning." Luke xxiv, 1: not experienced. I confess my amazement to "Very early in the morning." He was also learn, eleven months afterward—that so soon seen by the women. 13: "Two of them went as two days after my departure from Jaffa and that same day to a village called Emmaus." from expressions fraternal—a letter of that 15: "Jesus himself went with them." 21: tenor and bearing towards me and Bro. Dick-"And besides all this, to day is the third day son, should have been penned and forwarded since these things were done." John xx. 1: from under that "one roof." "Early, when it was yet dark." 19: "The same day at evening, came Jesus and stood in the midst" of the disciples, and talked with yours in the Gospel,

Thus we find that Christ lay in the grave on the Sabbath from which they were to number seven Sabbaths. fifty days, to the morrow after the seventh Sabbath. If our version was in accordance with these facts, it will be intelligible in its literal sense, and a literal translation would be far more agreeable to the intention mated any notice of "the first day of the week," only as "the morrow after the Sabbath:" tion, so the evangelists express it in conformity with which they were familiar. In this view of the subject the language is not ambiguous, but explicit and clear, and the requirements of the law, as well as the circumstances of the resurrection coincide with the expression used As it is, our version is not a translation of the original Greek, it is only a sectarian exposition of it which ought to be discarded, and a literal translation take its place; such literal translations do exist, but they are ignored, I suppose, for the want of a correct understand ing of the intention of the writers who recordwords plainly expressive of the day. As is a solemn thing to make hereditary ot they have not done this, we may reasonably legitimatize, as it were—a contempt of God's conclude they had no such intention as our version expresses, and more especially as we find no other reference to such an idea.

### For the Sabbath Recorder. "A Serious Mistake."

Such appears to be the burden of Mr. J. P. there was darkness over all the earth until the Hershon's letter of Jan. 20, 1848, published ninth hour." After suffering the excruciating in the Recorder the following 11th of March. and came to hand eleven months after date of The long standing custom of the Methodist out, "It is finished, and he bowed his head, the letter, bringing me the first intelligence Episcopal Church, which requires its clergy- and gave up the ghost,"—John xix. 30; and that "such a mischievous statement," as he friends clothed him decently and made efforts the other evangelists record the same time for complained of, had been imposed upon the pa- to reform him, as we hope with success. A tient readers of the Recorder. The author of few days ago he received a letter from his son Disciple: Friend of Jesus, did you ever think the offensive expression: "The mission proper in Connecticut, saying that all the family had how much like what we call lynching, was the is under the Rev. W. M. Jones," is unknown supposed him dead, and that his wife had martrial and execution of the Mighty and Adora to me; but that it was not mischievous or false, ried again. The poor man has started for ble Redeemer? It makes the blood chill to s J. P. H. affirms, the reply of the editors Connecticut, but what will be the ending of think of it; but still it was for you and me the ought to satisfy him; if not, more may not be this chapter of life remains to be seen.

sacrifice was made. And now his body is de- wanting. To say that I "happened once to be

taking-labored hard and would have succeed-The trial and execution of the holy Saviour ed but for the depradations of the Arabs. His occupied nearly one whole day. Disconsolate wife and daughter labored like ministering anand disheartened, the disciples seem to have gels in giving medicine to the sick and relievforgotten that he had told them (Matt. xvi. ing the suffering poor near them, and from a 21,) that he must "suffer many things of the distance, and that almost daily. They supportelders and chief priests and scribes, and be ed themselves without a salary from abroad, and hence deserve double honor. They suffer ed hunger, thirst, and were very frequently driven delivered into the hands of men and they shall to seek dry shelter from one leaky room to an other, in the fierce cold rains of winter. They were robbed, mal-treated most shockingly, and -"The Son of man must suffer many things, one of their number slain, and yet we know how unassuming, quiet and effective was their manand scribes, and be slain, and be raised the ner of life, and how patiently they have taken the spoiling of their goods. If praise arise not from the gates to extol them, future missionary Sabbath," when the law (Lev. xxiii. 11,) re- annals may record the name of W. D. with quires that a sheaf, or handfull of the first cut- that of Carey, Judson, and the hero Kincaid, brought and waved before the Lord. Jesus assembled world: "They have done what they

J. P. H's fling at the title "Rev." and he is anxious for a Reform in word and be excited to know how the Elders of his denomination would bear to be told from him the deeply solemn and heart-rending circum-That Christ first showed himself, on the day stances with which our little company was well attested by the evangelists. Matt. the 12th January-eight days previous), and

Sincerely wishing to follow the things which make peace and increase brotherly love-I am W. M. JONES. Jerusalem, April 14, 1859.

THE ENTAIL OF UNGODLINESS .- There is an heritage of righteousness, which by a natural law descends from parents to children, in virtue of which we see long ranks of Christian heroes extending like shining lines down through history. So God honors the faith and holy life of His people. His blessings descend to their children, and their children's children. There is also a heritage of ungodliness-'visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children.' This is as deplorable to contemplate, as the other is glorious and beautiful. Forsaken of God-left by His Holy Spirit: that is all that is necessary to insure swift downfall to the custom and law of the Passover feast, and eternal death. If the advocates of man's capacity to save himself would only consider this, and the multitude of facts which witness

> It is said that what is called "a singular fatality" attended the family of a well known politician whose recent mysterious and sudden death was a nine days' wonder. "One of the brothers was shot in a duel across a table in a Southern city; another fell by the side of the brave Crockett at the massacre of the Alamo: the third brother was burned in the Ben Sherrod, and his sister perished in the ill-fated Lexington." The mother soon followed her children, leaving the youngest to meet a mysterious fate in the streets of our own city, after a midnight revel. We know nothing of the truth of this, but whether true or IN. Y. Chronicle.

In one of the ships which returned recently to this port, says the New Bedford Standard, there came a man who had been whaling for nine years. He was formerly a minister, but taking to the intoxicating cup, he fell from grace, left the ministry and his wife and family and went, his friends knew not where. In dissipation he had wasted the hard-earned wages of nine years seafaring life. and arrived here wretched and destitute. Some temperance

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le "Rev." and gratuitous. If in word and endugh in his and we bearhe knowledge curiosity might ders of his-detold from him ell on paper or gress so far to tism—Sabbath spirit and date ing contrast to ending circumcompany was of the affair of previous), and lieved ALL felt, action hitherto famazement to

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l only consider which witness d≝"a singular a well known rious and sud-wonder. '(One duel across 🛎 ner fell by the he massacre of was burned in perished in the ier soon followingest to meet ets of our own, Ye know noth: nether true or histories. It ereditary—ot empt of God's

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that so soon from Jaffa and letter of that and Bro. Dick-

ie things which rly love—I am M. Jones.

...There is an i by a natural upon the chiloly Spirit: that swift downfall. ocates of man's

Chronicle. urned recently ord Standard, whaling for minister, but he: fell) from ife and family

bruises on head and limbs. but not seriously. At Syracuse House-John McCoy and wife,

bruises on the left arm. of Matteson. Ill., badly hurt.

lightly hurt. Samuel Birdsall, a blind man, of Huron, attempt to rob the mails. Ohio, injuries slight.

Gifford, conductor, killed.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

en route to Halifax and Boston.

her news procured:

in a measure avoided.

after his departure.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt.

No battle had yet been fought. The Aus-

The Sardinians, it was reported, had seized

The Emperor Napoleon remained at Paris.

all the Austrian merchant vessels at Genoa.

hundred thousand troops in Piedmont.

take the chief command in Italy.

April 21, arrived at Liverpool May 4.

April 23, arrived at Liverpool May 5.

the amount of their liabilities was £2,000,000.

steamship Baltimore, we have five days later

FIVE DAYS LATER.—By the arrival of the

The Austrians apparently exhibited much

indecision, and kept occupying places, and

There had, indeed, been no material change

in affairs since the departure of the Canada.

Heavy rains had prevailed, and continued up

the Po and Sezia Rivers, to await better

The Sardinian General, Del la Marmora,

had made the river Dora his strategetical line.

the operations of the allies from Alessandria.

The Austrians were suffering much from

The Sardinians were preparing a grand re-

three-quarters of a million of men under arms.

this action, and Austria was to reconsider it.

Austrians were re-crossing the Sezia in haste.

Nuncio had been ordered to leave Florence.

the head full two inches long, and is badly

severely cut, and face and legs badly bruised.

H. D. Kellogg, of Bridgewater, N. Y.,

cut, side bruised, and three fingers cut.

ception for Napoleon at Genoa.

and placed on a war footing.

variously estimated from 19 to 28.

city authorities, and left at 2 p. m.

train was going at full speed:

breast badly bruised.

neck cut and bruised.

fractured and head bruised.

not considered dangerous.

and bruised.

bruised.

bruised.

beginning of June.

to concentrate an army on the Rhine.

weather, before resuming the offensive.

is computed at twenty-five.

intelligence from Europe.

then abandoning them.

to the latest accounts.

for Genoa.

on the Sezia.

sickness.

No battle had taken place.

Lang. from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 7th inst, passed Cape Race on Monday evening, father, who is of the Roman Catholic Church, discovered. Considerable delay was unavoidable in its transmission, owing to the fact that the line denies the validity of the marriage, because from this place to the Cape is not completed. the ceremony was not performed by a clergy-If will doubtless be completed in a week or man of that denomination. [Phila. Ledger. ten days, when such provoking delays will be

version of the affair: said to have compelled them to make a par-The diliatoriness of the Austrians excites great surprise. Their vanguard was at Tron-The French in a few days would muster a the facts, and he acknowledged the certificate city for safe keeping. to be in his handwriting.

but was expected to start for the army on the at this development. He then claimed that says he resides in this city. according to the rules, regulations and laws of There are whispers of martial law in Paris the Catholic Church, of which he was a member, the marriage of his daughter could not be 5, from Fountaindale, Winnebago Co., Ill., the The Emperor of Austria was preparing to valid, because it had not been performed by a following information: priest connected with the Church. He there-The screw-steamer Lebanon, from New York solemn vow, and that under the circumstance, are in fine condition, and very forward. The which a solemn oath was made to burn the The screw-steamer Indian, from Portland ed, and for which she should be held to atone many fields are showing the rows very disover, in revenge for burning the two houses Vienna, was that of Coruslein & Keter, and

ment was at once made out against her. Her crop, has been sown in season, and the fields grief at this result may be better imagined are becoming beautifully green. It has been than described. Her newly made husband stated that the peaches of Southern Illinois was absent—her paternal protector had be- are destroyed; but John P. Reynolds, Marion come her prosecutor—she had been ruthlessly | Co., Ill., says the peaches are not killed, and dragged away from the comfortable home of that they never had a fairer prospect of a good her husband's mother on Carlton street—all of crop." which conspired to weigh so heavily upon her Another writer says that notwithstanding mind, that she shed tears profusely. The poor, the early spring was wet and cold, the disconsolate young woman was taken to the now is very forward. station house. Her appeals for aid were made In Wisconsin, the spring seems to be equally in vain, until some time in the night, when bail forward. A writer there says: A bulletin from Vienna explains that the was entered for her by some kind and sympa- "At Aurora, near the never-freezing Cayuga, Austrians had taken up a position between thizing heart, and she then returned to the peas were yesterday, 16th May, in blossom. home of the husband of her choice. The plea I have here corn up four inches, and Hubbard set up in this case is rather novel in our city, and Boston squash in the rough leaf grown in The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by and it is a perfect farce, a libel on the intelli- the open air, and only protected by glass a Prince Napoleon, quitted Paris on the 10th. gence and Christianity of its inhabitants.

tory till lately that it was impossible to tell never better, and the little winter wheat that in 1681, at about twenty-five thousand dollars. Marshal Canrobert was said to be directing whether there was any truth in these reports was sown looks well." or not. But of late they have come in such a steady current in one direction that there The Austrians had declared Ancona in a and starvation. Mr. I. B. Bramsley, Route state of seige. The Pope had protested against | Agent of the Overland Mail Company, writes | from Cottonwood Springs, April 28, to his em-The French at Rome are to be increased ployers: "Pike's Peak has turned out to be a The English Parliamentary elections were men; and God knows we have got to give them almost concluded. The Ministerial gain was something to eat as long as we have it. If you could do something to keep the poor de-It was said at Paris that the Emperor ex- force anything yet, but they are bound to do most high-handed outrage: A dispatch from Rome says that the Pope's these accounts. It says: "They come back with a refinement of cruelty which could only does not include the sale of stamped envelops. as many of them went, without any means of be looked for in the most hardened brutes, he living on the way. Destitute of any means of was taken down and buried in a shallow hole. ACCIDENT ON THE N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD. | conveyance, disappointed and utterly disheart- | which was dug for the purpose, to make his List of the injured. The following is a list of ened, with broken hopes and blasted fortunes, the sufferers by the accident which occurred toil-worn, foot-worn and heart-weary, these frightening her into a confession. But the on this road on Wednesday last, at Jordon, wretched adventurers came straggling across woman was plucky, and would give them no near Syracuse, by running over a cow which the plains, in squads of dozens or scores, beg- satisfaction. She was accordingly swung up suddenly sprang upon the track, when the ging at the stations for food to eat, and a tem- by the same rope used on her husband, and porary shelter from the driving storms. The was let hang until life was nearly extinct. In Thomas Wilson, of Rochester, has a cut on | multitude?"

G. Kimball, of Chicago; head, arms and day evening, May 18th, as the express train will be left untried to bring them to justice. that leaves New York at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Mrs. G. Kimball has a bad bruise on the the New York and Erie Railroad, left Port Jervis, 88 miles from New York, a few MARRIED WOMEN TO DISPOSE OF THEIR PER- caused by sparks from the locomotive. Rachael Bosman, of New Orleans; face cut | minutes past 9 o'clock, a fellow attempted to | SONAL PROPERTY BY WILL.—In the Supreme administer chloroform to Mr. Adam Keck, the Court last week, Justice Sutherland decided Mrs. Matilda Brown, of New Orleans; head mail agent. A sponge well saturated was ap- how far a married woman can dispose of her plied, but in the act, a drop fell on Mr. Keck's property. In the case under consideration, the Mr. Brown, husband of the above, slightly face, which aroused him. Springing up, the wife had disposed of certain real estate to her person clinched the agent by the cravat and mother to be used by her after the death of J. Holmes, of Millersburgh, Ohio, slightly drew a six barrel pistol. The mail agent the wife. When the wife died, the husband seized the pistol just by the cock, and the two proved the will, as if he was the sole legatee, Maria Slosson, of Piqua, Ohio, head and had a severe tussle for ten minutes or more, claiming his right to do so as the husband of during which time the pistol dropped. The the deceased, to whom all the estate was due. Jos. Barr, of Hamilton, C. W., collar bone robber then attempted to use a slung shot, From the decision of the Surrogate, affirming which he also lost during the tussle, and was the right of the husband, the mother appealed altogether roughly handled. During the scuf- to the Supreme Court, which, by the opinion temple wounded, and arm and ankle bruised. | fle three or four express boxes were broken by just given, affirms the Surrogate's decision, on emple wounded, and arm and ankie orunsed.

Otto Reidemester, of Toledo, Ohio, head in front of the window were bent out four judges of the glass broken. Fortunately to a married woman, yet it did not remove the bruised.

At the St. Charles Hotel—Sarah Brown, of At the st. Charles Hotel—sarah Brown, of the statement of the car before the broke away and jumped off the car before the loss of the ground that however much the act of 1848 the ground that however much the act of 1848 the ground that however much the act of 1848 the ground that however much the act of 1848 the ground that however much the act of 1848 the ground that however much the act of 1848 the parties falling on them, and the iron rods secured the rights of one's personal property to a married woman, yet it did not remove the bloss belonging to an engine which was playing on his house when it was on fire, the bell rope was pulled by one of them, which brought the train to a stand. The robber broke away and jumped off the car before the broke away and jumped off the car before the broke away and jumped off the car before the broke away and jumped off the car before the portant, and finally settles a vexed question.

According to the statement of the Washing-like the statement of the Washing-like the parties falling on them, and the iron rods secured the rights of one's personal property to a neugine which was playing on his house when it was on fire, the boll rope was pulled by one of them, which disability placed on married woman, yet it did not remove the loss belonging to an engine which was playing on his house when it was on fire, the boll rope was pulled, 47a50c.; superine Pulled, 47a5 from Piqua, Ohio, to her residence in Mon- cating. The robber left behind him an over- of her personal property, so far as to prevent treal—bruised on the head, but not considered | coat valued at \$35, the six barrel pistol, a | her disposition of it by will. The Legislature basket containing provisions, a bottle of bran- probably intended a very different result, but made \$1,000,000 per year, clear of cost. Jas. N. Hutchins, of Fayettesville, N. Y., dy, a bag, supposed to put the money in (if blundered, as is very often the case, in the he got any,) and the slung shot. No doubt words of the act framed and passed. Johann Entzell, of No. 182 Mulberry-street, he expected to kill the express messenger and New York, injured about the head and limbs, the mail agent also, if they made any resistance, take the key of the safe and extract the from reliable authority that seventy fugitive tenced for life; one hundred and eighty-nine as \$\ \beta\$ bbl. Pauline Devere, of New York, severe money, of which there was \$100,000 in the slaves arrived in Canada by one train, from are males.

As soon as the cars reached Narrowsburg, the largest number that ever escaped in one Mrs. R. is dangerously injured, and the child into requisition, and in a short time every Malden. Nearly the same time one of seven

from Otisville, the station twelve miles from some sum of \$94,000! The Underground Dispatches from Washington state that seserved that he had a black eye, and being ar- rect from Africa. CAN A MARRIED WOMAN ABSCOND FROM HER prized by telegraph of the facts in the case, at FATHER?—Catharine Carden, aged 17, has once made up his mind that the young man was Confession.—Armstrong, one of the murbeen held by Alderman Snyder, on the charge the robber. As the cars proceeded, the con- derers of the mail carrier near Brantford, has of absconding from her father. The young ductor made a very scrutinous examination of made a full confession. During his lifetime he She was boarded by the Associated Press woman alleged that she was married, and was the young man, who, by the way, had fallen has robbed to the extent of \$15,000 in money News Agent, and the following summary of living with her husband, and produced her asleep, and opening his lips, a deep cut, proba- and jewelry. The largest haul made by him marriage certificate. On the other hand, the bly from the effect of the mail agent's fist, was was from the purser's office of the steamer

ed to the Division Superintendent at Port Jer- being \$2810. The robbery was effected by The Philadelphia News gives the following train. That officer requested his description, off as the wife of the cook of the boat. The rersion of the affair:

"A man named Carden, who keeps a tavern in the Fourth Ward and who is a first-class tor not to allow the voung man to escape on the Fourth ward and who is a first-class tor not to allow the voung man to escape on the fourth was independent to the conduction of the affair.

"A man named Carden, who keeps a tavern minutes, a return answer came to the conduction of the use of them.

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"A man named Carden, who keeps a tavern minutes, a return answer came to the conduction of the use of the use of the use of them." trians crossed the Po, and made a further ad- in the Fourth Ward, and who is a first-class tor not to allow the young man to escape on gave \$300 for the use of them. vance into Piedmont, but the inundations are member of the Roman Catholic Church, had any condition. At one of the stations a few his daughter, who is in her 18th year, arrested miles the other side of Jersey City the fellow for absconding from beneath his paternal roof. wanted to get out, but was prevented by Con-The Austrians were repulsed in an effort to The daughter produced a certificate of marriductor Willets. By this time the authorities cross the Po at Trassinatto, with considerable age with the Captain of a canal-boat on the in Jersey were apprized by telegraph of the Schuylkill. The certificate set forth that the facts, and an agent was at once dispatched to Captain and the young lady were united in meet the train and take the suspicious individ- uated at Yale College in 1813, was elected the holy bond of matrimony on the 3d of the ual into custody. This was accomplished with- Professor of Chemistry in North Carolina in present month, by Alderman Tittermary, of out any difficulty, and the train reached Jersey 1815, and served ten years, (when there, he the Second Ward. The party proceeded to City at 7.22 P M, on Thursday, when he was made a geological survey of that State, the the office of Alderman Tittermary to ascertain given in charge of the Chief of Police of that first State survey made in this country,) and

"The father seemed to be rather incensed tall; he gave his name as Edwin Jackson, and which place he filled at the time of his death.

"I have just passed from Rockford, Ill., to wife to give \$500 bail to answer at Court. passed the frosts uninjured, and promises an the place was burned." This she was unable to do, and a commit-abundant yield. Spring wheat, our main

very few nights. At Aurora, both grape-vine and peach trees were killed by the hard frost THE PIKE'S PEAK MINING DELUSION—Suf. of the 11th and 12th January; here only the

can be no doubt the whole affair has been a foot of cultivated land seemed unplowed; and England, belonging to the late George Cartehumbug, got up by speculators. Miners are in Columbia County there never has been more ret." said to be leaving in crowds, in a starving and ground sown to wheat than has been put down

HORRIBLE ATROCITY. — In the civilized State of Illinois, Mercer Co., a few weeks since, a man and his wife named Bell, were humbug, and the road is lined with starving arrested on the charge of stealing \$180: and after a long examination, nothing was found against them, but they were detained in the custody of a justice by the name of Delley, The Moniteur denies that France is about luded devils from starving, you would be doing and confined in his house. In the night a tiful silver cup was announced to be given to concentrate an army on the Rhine.

a kindness to humanity. We will try and get through as well as possible, but lots of the house and carried away the prisoners into the that George Luther and a giddy damsel would be given to be given The Emperor arrived at Marseilles, on Wed- provisions in the country only what belongs to from them, but without avail, by threatening eight minutes, without stopping. nesday, May 11, at noon. He embarked on the Mail Company. The traders along the to hang them; and proceeded to put their the Reine Hortense, where he received the road have nothing in the way of provisions. threats into execution. The Chicago Press

It is said that Bell is able to identify the BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Wednes- wretches, and it is to be hoped that no means

Great Stampede of Slaves. - We learn that institution, nineteen of which are sen-

Messrs. Kimball, Slosson and Barr—whose where the attempt was made, a young man, Railroad was never before doing so flourishing rious charges have been preferred against Capinjuries were deemed most severe, and for a total stranger to the officers at the sta- a business. At the rate these ungrateful fel- tain Van Vliet, who expended nearly \$2,000,whom a good deal of anxiety was felt—are all tion, made his appearance and purchased a lows are stealing themselves, the market must 000 in the purchase of mules and stock for comfortable, and believed to be out of danger. ticket for New York. The ticket master ob- be seriously affected, unless kept supplied di- the Utah expedition.

> Empire State when lying at the wharf at this At the next station the conductor telegraph- city, the sum stolen by him on this occasion more activity, but been rather irregular. At the midvis the fact of the suspicious young man on the his dressing himself as a female and passing favor of the lender. But since, the market has be-Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

DEATH OF PROF. OLMSTED .- Professor Denison Olmsted, LL. D., expired at his residence and six months. in New York, at four o'clock on the morning of May 13, aged sixty-eight years. He gradin 1825 he was elected Professor of Mathema-He is quite an intelligent young man, rather ties and Natural Philosophy in Yale College.

How the Late Fire in Oshkosh, (Wis., ) CROP PROSPECTS.—Wm. Bebb writes, May ORIGINATED -The Chicago Democrat says:

"Last February, two houses of prostitution were burned in Oshkosh, by the citizens, and he considered that his daughter had abscond- farmers are nearly through planting corn, and ed. and for which she should be held to atone many fields are showing the rows very disto the offended laws of the land. The Alder tinctly Every plowed acre seems to be aforementioned, and the deed was consummat-The banking-house which had suspended at man thought so too, and ordered the young brought under culture. Winter wheat has ed, last week, when every store and office in

### SUMMARY.

The first steam canal-boat passed Utica on Monday of last week. She started, says the Utica Herald of March 17th, from Buffalo, Thursday evening, with 150 tons of freight, consisting chiefly of flour, and passed this city at 12 M. yesterday. She is one of the largest boats we have seen on the canal, built some-an unusual amount of water. Her smoke-pipe Genesee, extra brands..... is fixed with a hinge, so that it may be lowered when passing under bridges. She passed through the city at a fair rate of speed, and soon disappeared, hull down in the East, bound through to New York.

An original letter is still in existence, contain-The Racine (Wis.) Advocate says that ing a proposal for the sale, in which it is rethrough Dodge and Columbia Counties not a presented as "a country almost as large as

Since the first heraldings of the approachruined condition. The climate is unhealthy, and many deaths have occurred from disease of wheat.

Since the first heraldings of the approaching conflict in Europe, numbers of Italians have been preparing to give up their business in this city and leave for their old home. Many of them have already gone, and many more will undoubtedly go to take a hand in settling the ancient grudge which their nation owes to

The Troy Budget says that, at Harmony Hall, on Wednesday night, a prize of a beanhouse and carried away the prisoners into the that George Luther and a giddy damsel wo: poor fellows are bound to die. There are no woods, and attemped to extort a confession the prize, having waltzed one hour and twenty-

The number of postage stamps, at different They (the emigrants) have not attempted to and Tribune give the following account of this city, from January 1 to April 1, 1859, was 5,prices, sold at the Post Office in New York pects to be in Milan by the end of May or it if you do not give them something to eat." "The man was first hung up and kept there sold was 3,390,000—making a total of 9,010,-620,000; from April 1 to May 9, the number A letter to the St. Louis Republican confirms until he was entirely unconscious, and then, 000 stamps sold in about four months. This

Gov. Sibley, of Minnesota, has offered a reward of \$5000 for the apprehension and conviction of any or all the persons concerned, or in any way implicated, in the late highhanded execution of Oscar F. Jackson, who was hung by a mob in Wright County, on Monday, the 25th ult.

A horrible murder and suicide were com-At the Globe Hotel-Mr. Slosson, of Carle- well-known generosity of the contractors on the meantime the man was taken from his mitted on Thursday last, in William-street. ton, Canada, very badly hurt; his head is se- this line, will doubtless save mant a poor fel- grave, and the lynchers, finding that nothing about noon, by a Prussian named Ostenburg, ered lying on the floor weltering in blood.

In the Supreme Court at Worcester, on Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, received \$1500 for a house and furniture de-IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO THE RIGHTS OF stroyed by fire about a year and a half ago,

> In one part of London, people live in the proportion of 243,000 per square mile; and in a part of Liverpool 460,000. In a portion of Broad-street, Boston, they have only nine prime qualities at 15a151c. square yards for a person, which is equal to 441,552 per square mile.

found in a barrel of lime, in Newport, R. I., on Thursday last. Three fingers were missing, 4a7c. but the remainder of the hand was perfect, and the hand heavy as stone. The lime came from Maine.

LIVE POULTRY—We quote: Fowls # pair, 70a75c.;

Ducks, live, # pair, 1 00a1 05; Turkeys, live, # b, 10a12½c.; Geese, L. I., # fb. 12a15c.; Chickens, choice,

Commodore Vanderbilt says, that during the home trade at 10al3c. for 1858. Old are held on spectime his Nicaraguan line was in operation, he ulation at 3a6c There has been a profit to the State of Connecticut from the State Prison of \$1,879 49.

Two hundred and three prisoners confined in

says that snow is still several feet deep on the 9c. A. D. White Mountains, and that the Connecticut River is frozen solid in that vicinity.

About 500 Mormon emigrants arrived in this city last Friday, from Europe, and 300 of

The Milwaukee News says that since Sickles shot Key, no less than thirty-four men have been shot, or shot at, by injured husbands, that we have account of.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

notice and loans remain at five and six per cent., and some at lower rates. Paper of first quality is scarce, and sixty day bills are taken freely at five and six per cent., and so up as high as seven per cent., for four Messrs Thompson Brothers quote land warments

| ollows:  | •  | * 1           |         |        | _ |
|----------|----|---------------|---------|--------|---|
|          |    | Paying Pacre. | Selling | B acre | е |
| 40 acre  | s, | \$1 00        | • \$ĭ   | ĭó     |   |
| 80 acre  | 8, | 90            |         | 94     |   |
| 120 acre | 8, | 76            |         | 80     |   |
| 160 acre |    | 80            |         | 84     |   |

The stock market has been rather active and irreg-

ular, but without any marked feature, except large transactions and fluctuations in New York Central The market opened at 725, but closed at 923. The aggregate fluctuations were  $2\frac{3}{4}$   $\stackrel{\bullet}{\mathcal{H}}$  cent. Delaware and Hudson was very heavy, selling at 94. Pacific Mail fell to  $74\frac{1}{2}$ . Michigan Central drags under the heavy falling off of receipts. Illinois Central continues to decline selling as low as  $64\frac{1}{2}$ . The movement in State stocks has been been selling as to the selling as low as  $64\frac{1}{2}$ . in State stocks has been large in the expectation of a The Ministerial gain at the English elections fore contended that the union of his daughter this place, via Indianapolis and Cincinnati. jail. After the liberation of the girls, a con- Railroad bonds were not active. N. Y. Central 6s are more stringent money market, and the calling in of with the Captain was a mere mockery of a The crops of wheat, both winter and spring, vention of this class of "artists" was held, at 901, and Eric 1st Morgage 911; 3d Mortgage sold at

NEW YORK, May 21, 1859.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The inquiry for Western Canal Flour has been moderate, and prices of low and medium has declined 20 a30c. B brl., and a good demand prevailed. The news | Luke Green, from Europe had a tendency to make the market firm, 

 State, extra brands.
 7 30@ 6 50

 Michigan, extra brands,
 7 25@ 8 75

 Ohio, common brands,.... Canada. 7 50 8 00 Elish Potter, Rye Flour, fine, 4 00 4 25 B. F. Langworthy, Rye Flour, sup 4 25@ 4 75 Russell F. Fenner, Corn Meal, New Jersey 4 50@ 4 75 David Potter, Alfred,

The inquiry for Wheat has been moderate, and the Times have changed. We were forcibly re- market is rather unsettled and is lower. Barley is infering of Emigrants.—The reports from the peach trees were killed—the vines are in leaf minded of this fact upon observing that the active. Oats are in fair supply, and lower. Rye is The Austrians were fortifying their position region of Pike's Peak have been so contradic- already. The promise of fruit generally was province of New Jersey was offered for sale quiet and prices nominal. Corn is lower and closes S. Burdick,

|   | heavily; the arrivals are fair and offering demand. We quote: | g ir | excess       | o o |
|---|---|------|--------------|-----|
|   | Wheat, white  | \$1  | 90@2         | 10  |
|   | Wheat, Canadian   | 1    | 90@2         | ĊO  |
|   | Wheat, Southern white   | 1    | 90~1         | 02  |
|   | Wheat, Ohio   | ī    | 90@2         | 04  |
|   | Wheat, Michigan   | ī    | 90@2         | 10  |
|   | Wheat, Chicago S.   | . 1  | 10@1         | 20  |
|   | Rye. Northern   | - 10 | 00 @1        | 04  |
|   | Corn, Unsound   |      | 92@          | 98  |
|   | Corn, Southern white  |      | 95(a)        | 96  |
|   | Corn, Southern yellow   |      | 98@          | 99  |
|   | Corn, round yellow  |      | 9 <b>7</b> @ | 98  |
|   | Corn, red white   |      | 95 <u>@</u>  | 96  |
|   | Corn, Western mixed   |      | 94(a)        | 95  |
|   | Corn, Western yellow  |      | <u>~</u> @   | 98  |
| ı | Barley  |      | 68@          | 80  |
| i | Oats, River and Canal   |      | 59(a)        | 62  |
|   | Oats, Western   | -    | 60@          | 61  |
|   | Oats, New Jersey  |      | 55@          | 56  |
|   | Oats, Southern  |      | 53@          | 56  |
|   | Brans, white  | 1    | 00@1         | 20  |
| j | •   |      | _            |     |

PROVISIONS. The demand for Pork is less active, and prices are lower for most kinds, Prime Mess excepted; there is

| the close. We quote:                      | 50 11111  | "  |
|---|---|--|
| the close. We quote:    Beef, Mess, brls. | 50@15 ( 00@15 ( 25@17 ( 00@30 ( 37@18 8 ( 00@21 8 ( 50@15 ( 75@19 ( 00@17 ( | 00<br>00<br>00<br>00<br>00<br>50<br>50<br>60 |
| shoulders                                 | 1500  | ١ '  |

BUTTER—The market has been drooping, during the last of the week; Orange Co. has fell 3c. \$ th.; 22c. being now the outside figure. Other kinds fully 1c. verely cut, he is otherwise injured. He can low from famishing by famine, but what can could be got out of them, after some difficulty, who is supposed to have first shot his wife and the intention of holding on for a future market, rather in DeRuyter, N. Y., April 28th, of consumption, they do to supply the wants of a starving resescitated them and left them to get home then shot himself. Their bodies were discov- than submit to the present rates. Notwithstanding MARY JANE, wife of Ferdinand Green, and daughter of this, and the fact that very little Western Butter has John Page, aged 25 years. yet come to market, prices are fully 2c. lower than for the corresponding week last year; but we had then an Friday, Nathaniel Eddy, in a suit against the active California demand, and now have none. We quote: Orange county, pails, \$\mathre{B}\$ lb., 20a22c.; new Butter, choice, 17a18c.; do., choice, grass, 18a19c.; fair, the 85th year of his age. 15a16c.; old State, 10a15c.; Ohio, or Western, com-

> CHEESE—Extra quality, \$\beta\$, 10@11c.; Fair to good quality, \$\frac{1}{2}a^9\frac{1}{2}c.; English Dairy (Gosh) 11a12\frac{1}{2}c.; English Dairy (Ohio), 10a12c.; New Cheese, 9a10c. Eggs—Are again higher, and nearly double the in which they are engendered. It has also the peculiar price of the corresponding week last year. We quote advantage of not only destroying and expelling worms;

03c.; Rio, 122c.; Jamaica, 113c. Мелт — We quote: Beef, sides, good, В в., 8a10c. A child's hand, in a petrified state. was Mutton, carcasses, 9412c.; Lamb, Spring & head, \$4.00 | 100 Fulton Street, New York. 5 00; Pork. carcasses, corn-fed 8a81c.; Shoats, prime fat. 8a91c.; Veal, carcasses, 7a10c.; Calves, live weight

Timothy, Ohio, \$\beta\$ bush., \$2 62a2 75.

Hors—The demand continues moderate for the

FEATHERS--Live Geese, 51a53c.

BEESWAX—38a38c. P. fb.

POTATOES—We quote: Mercers, best P. bbl., \$2 00a
2 25; do. common, \$1 25a1 50; Junes, North, \$1 25a 50; Peachblows, North, \$2 50a3 00; Peachblows, Jersey, \$\mathcal{B}\$, bbl., \$3 00; Western Reds, \$1 12. Onions-White out of market; red and yellow, \$4

APPLES—Western apples from first hands, at \$3 50a 4; common apples at \$2 50a3; baldwins \$7 \$\ bbl. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript DRIED APPLES—We quote: Southern, 82c.; State, beauty, utility and durability.

CRANBERRIES—We quote: first quality, \$15a17 brl.; good prime \$10a12; Western, \$7a9. Sugars-The demand is better, and prices are sus tained; New Orleans at 6a73c.; Cuba at 51a73c.; Porto Rico, at 61 a73c. Tallow-The market is quiet; small sales of prime

at 10½c. cash.

#### Special Notices.

The Next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Coloma, Dacota, and Berlin, Wis. will be held with the Church at Coloma, commencing on Sixth-day, May 27th, at 2 o'cleck, P. M.

E. L. BABCOCK, Clerk.

A. C. BURDICK, Rec. Sec'y

The Thirteenth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association will be held with the Church at Southampton, Ill., commencing on Fifthday before the last Sabbath in June next, (23d day of the month,) at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by T. E. Babcock; N. V. Hull, alternate.

The Twenth-fourth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will be held with the Church in Scott, N. Y., commencing on Fifth-day before the second Sabbath in June, 1859, (the 9th day of the month,) at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by C. M. Lewis; Thomas Fisher, alteriate. J. B. WELLE, Rec. Sec'y.

N. B.—Those persons intending to reach the Central Association by cars are informed that if they will, at their earliest convenience, notify the undersigned, teams will be provided for their conveyance from Ho-

Trains from Syracuse, arrive 9.41, A. M., and 6.07, P. M. From Binghampton, 8.19, A. M., and 4.24, P. M. Please state on what day, and train you may be expected. By heeding to the above you may avoid delay J. B. CLAKKE,

#### LETTERS

D. E. Lewis, T. F. West, K. C. Barker, Thad. L. Troy, Thos. M. Clarke, J. C. Stone, Jared Covey, B. G. Still man, 2; (cr. \$2 in Rec. of March 24;) L. Crandall, 3; Chas. Potter, (you're correct;) W. C. Whitford, James

White, J. Clark, J. A. Champlin, L. Andrus. RECEIPTS All payments for publications of the Society are

acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder.

Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not

duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Clarke Burdick. Berlin, Wis., John Cary, Oshkosh, Wis., Gco. P. Maxson, Alfred Center, Geo. W. Allen. Geo. Champlin

Dr. E. C. Green, " David R. Potter, Almond Daniel P. Stillman, " " W. Slingerland, J. M. Ruediger,

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ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer. MARRIAGES.

David Vincent,

Mrs. M. M. Dunton,

D. F. Langworthy, Andover,

Alva G. Green, Smithville.

Alvit Clarke, Milton, Wis.,

In Milton, Wis., April 10th, by Eld. W. C. Whitford, Mr. TEUNIS S HARDER, of Kinderhook, N. Y., and Miss SARAH J. FULLER, of the former place. In Potter Hill, R. I, May 7th, by Eld. J. Clark, Mr.

4 00

# DEATHS.

THOMAS W. POTTER, of Potter Hill, and Miss ABBY

In Barton Wis., May 7th, of a long standing and complicated disease, Mr. NATHAN PIERCE, in the 62d year of his age. In early life he embraced the religion of the Gospel, and has since lived an exemplary and Christian life. During the last few years, and especially the last year of his life, he suffered much from bodily infirmity. His sufferings were borne with Christian patience and resignation. He has left his bereaved and afflicted family, the comforting assurance that he has fallen asleep in Jesus. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him in this new country.

In Hopkinton, R. I. May 10th, of lung disease, Mr. LISSA, daughter of Jonathan R. and Martha A. Wells, aged 12 years, and 2 months. Melissa experienced re parents and friends that she loved Jesus died in peace, leaving her afflicted parents, and associates the good hope that their loss, is her eternal gain. On the 4th of May, of consumption, George Case, of

ber of the Seventh day Baptist Church in Richburg. He was a student in Alfred University. He signed his writings for the press. "Lionel." "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." In Westerly, R.-I., May 16th, C DEAN MAINE, aged

Richburg, aged 23 years. He was a respected mem-

In Westerly, R. I., May 17th, Joshua LANPHEAR, in

DR PERRY'S VERMIFUGE, OR "DEAD SHOT, FOR WORMS."—This excellent preparation from clear the system of every worm together with the mucus but of also producing a healthy action of the Stomach Coffee—Sales of Java at 141a15c. St. Domingo, and Bowels, thereby relieving many Complaints arising from a derangement of the digestive functions. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, Sold also by Druggists generally.

> Central Railroad of New Jersey. CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch

B. WOODARD, SURGICAL DENTIST, would A. respectfully inform the citizens of Alfred; and vicinity that he has opened a DENTAL OFFICE at Alfred Center, where he is prepared to perform all operations on the teeth in a scientific and careful mar-

the profession, he solicits patronage of all who wish operations upon their teeth performed in the latest and most approved manner. Artificial Teeth, from one to an entire Sct

Having had practice with those standing highest in

inserted with all the latest improvements, combining A. B. W. is also prepared to insert the new and improved style of teeth, with Allen's Continuous Gum Work on Platinum Base. Particular attention given to irregularities of the

teeth. Extracting done with care.

Persons visiting his Office for Dental operations, will be carried to and from the Alfred Depot, free of charge.

the interior of Tennessee. This is probably the telegraph extending along the entire route company. But a week before a company of Mrs. Robin and child, of Potosi, Wis. of the New York and Erie Railroad was called twelve arrived, and are now at the depot near station on the route was notified of the bold and another of five, safely landed on the free soil of Canada, making ninety-four in all. Just previous to the departure of the train worth at the present market price the hand them were at once shipped for Utah.

Detroit Advertiser.

### Miscellaneous.

WESTERLY, May 10, 1859. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

In looking over some old copies of the Protestant Sentinel, a Seventh-day Baptist journal, edited by Bro. John Maxson, at Homer, N. Y., many years ago, in the number of May 16. 1832, I came across an article which I hand you herewith, asking you to give it a place in the RECORDER, thinking it too good to be lost, and that it may not be without interest to some

#### The Christian Rum-seller in his Closet: OR. THE TRIUMPH OF CONSCIENCE

A Christian once retired to pray, And kneeling low, was wont to say, "Our Father, still in heaven the same, All hallow'd be thy glorious name." When conscience, with a load oppress'd Our humble suppliant thus address'd: "To-day you've sold that rum for gain, That made your neighbor so profane, And now, may be, with poison'd breath Still scattering arrows, fire and death." He next proceeds, though almost dumb. And whispers out, "Thy kingdom come. But adding still to his surprise, The monitor within replies: "You still pursue your cursed craft, And vend the soul-destroying draught, That greatly checks his kingdom fair. And fills the region of despair." He ventures on once more, and said: "Give us this day our daily bread." "What! while your promises retain, In pay for rum the poor man's grain? Or in your draw the price is laid, That should have bought his children bread?" Thus conscience rous'd to do his part. Directs the arrow to his heart. At length, by keen conviction stung, With heavy heart and faltering tongue, He cries, "Forgive and grant salvation, And keep us ever from temptation; Nor any longer will I lay, Temptation in my neighbor's way; What thus is earn'd, when understood. Is certainly the price of blood. I'd rather dig, or beg, or serve, And if I must, I'd rather starve. O where shall end the frightful tale, Convey'd by every flying mail, Of murder, misery and woe, That from the cursed traffic flow? I am resolv'd th' unrighteous gain, Shall never more my coffers stain. Then in humility dispos'd To bless'd assurance, sweetly clos'd-"The kingdom 's thine, and will retain The glory, power, and praise, amen. Then calmly rising from his knees,
His heart approv'd, and all was peace."
[Christian Mirror.

The Persian Christian.

The following narrative is a pleasing illuslet his devoted servants "labor in vain," or spend their strength for naught. The Rev. paralleled in Persia, in the midst of much scorn ed in God's actual dealings: Henry Martyn was not permitted while in the flesh to see the effects of his holy example and the rabble. He was a beardless youth, and of his bold confession of the Saviour whom he loved, in a land where that blessed name was despised; yet doubtless, in the great day which will make all things manifest, there will be many who will be his crown of rejoicing. This account is taken from the Asiatic Journal, and the declared object of treating him with scorn was written by a person who spent a few weeks and exposing his doctrines to contempt. Alat Shiraz, in Persia.

Having received an invitation to dine (or rather sup) with a Persian party in the city, I went. and found a number of guests assembled. The conversation was varied—grave and gay; chiefly of the latter complexion. Poetry was often the subject: sometimes philosophy, and sometimes politics prevailed.

-Among the topics discussed, religion was one. There are so many sects in Persia, especially if we include the free-thinking classes, that the questions which grow out of such a discussion constitute no trifling resource for conversation. I was called upon, though with of Islamism by our chief mollahs. Need I delinto the operations of the laws of providence, perfect good-breeding and politeness, to give tain you longer? The result of my examinaan account of the tenets of our faith; and I confess my self to have been sometimes embar- was right. Shame, or rather fear, withheld rassed by the pointed queries of my compan-

Among the guests was a person who took but little part in the conversation, and who Shiraz. I could not refrain from paying him a appeared to be intimate with none but the masfarewell visit. Our conversation—the memory tor of the house. He was a man below the of it will never fade from the tablet of my mind middle age, of a serious countenance and a mild deportment—they called him Mahomed | book—it has ever been my constant companion | Rahem. I thought that he frequently observe ed me with great attention, and watched every word I uttered, especially when the subject of ed me." religion was under discussion. Once when I expressed myself with some

levity, this individual fixed his eyes upon me with such a peculiar expression of surprise, reheaven over one sinner that repenteth. gret, and reproof, that I was struck to the very sonl, and felt a strange mysterious wonder who this person could be. I asked privately one of the party, who told me he had been educated for a mollah, but had never officiated; and that he was a man of considerable learning, and much respected; but lived retired, and seldom visited even his most intimate friends. My informant added, that his to try him with hard questions. only inducement to join the party had been the expectation of meeting an Englishman; as he was much attached to the English nation, and had studdied our language and learning.

days afterwards I called upon Mahomed Rah- walking." em, and found him reading a volume of Cow-Enropean literature in general. I was aston- now unoccupied and going to decay, was an the French side the border is formed by the have become in modern naval warfare, the at the precision with which he expressed him- opened the window, and so clambered in. Hav- between a chain of mountains and a river. The A new architecture of steamboat building has kindred topics for nearly two hours; till, at some memento of the place to carry away with trians the stream, and the distance between tiny steam-engines will work wonders on our length, I ventured to sound his opinions on the them. Nothing was found so satisfactory as them, as we have said, was about 100 miles. | continent, and will match the tiny coral insect | photographic and fine Arf Gallery, subject of religion.

"You are a mollah. I am informed." clination to be one of the priesthood."

I rejoined, "demands a pretty close applicate the same is a thief and robber." important duties."

cern was of such importance to the human hymn was in Montgomery's collection, and I interview we can only be too sure, that in war, As they approached a school-house a score of so regard it."

Do not you esteem it so?" he asked. "Certainly not," I replied.

friend Meerza Reeza, when the topic of relig- such illustration, as yet observed is this: A sume ?"

luded; and recognized in his countenance the skull. same expression, compounded half of pity, half Being about to leave a former pastoral of surprise, which it then exhibited. I owned charge, and desiring to make a present to some religion which I profess.

be ashamed of appearing to be."

"Are you a sincere Mussulman, then?" I boldly asked. An internal struggle-seemed, for an instant,

to agitate his visage—at length he answered mildly, "No."

"You are not a skeptic or freethinker?" "No. indeed I am not." "What are you then? Be you sincere?

Are you a Christian?" "I am," he replied.

pressing silently his hand to my heart.

ticipated in his own sentiments.

and ill-treatment from our mollahs, as well as evidently enfeebled by disease. He dwelt among us for more than a year. I was then a decided enemy to infidels, as the Christians are termed by the followers of Mahomet: and I visited this teacher of the despised sect, with though I persevered for some time in this behavior towards him, I found that every interdividual, but diminished my confidence in the faith in which I was educated. His extreme forbearance towards the violence of his opponents, the calm and yet convincing manner in which he exposed the fallacies and the sopistries by which he was assailed, for he spoke Persian excellently, gradually inclined me to listen to his arguments, to inquire candidly into the subject of them, and finally to read a in general concealed from view, and works tract which he had written in reply to a defence tion was a conviction that the young disputant me from this opinion. I even avoided the society of Christian teacher, though he remained

ful occupation—its contents have often consol-Upon this he put into my hands a copy of the New Testament, in Persian. On one of the blank leaves is written, "There is joy in

HENRY MARTYN." Upon looking into the Memoir of Mr. Martyn, by Mr. Sargent, one of the most delightful pieces of biography in our language, I cannot peceive therein any allusion to Mahomed came from the college, "full of zeal and logic." and the maritime territory of Genoa in the

### Interesting Coincidences.

This information increased my curiosity, tried on a pair, the jeweler handed him a Bible, leaving only a central portion—perhaps about ing canals out of all remunerating business which I determined to seek an opportunity of that he might test them by reading. He open- half the entire length, to be formed by the and threatened to drive them out of existence. gratifying, by conversing with him. A few ed the Bible and read: "I see men as trees territories of Austria and Lombardy. The The Wabash and Erie Canal has for some

gest volumes of comments, which ascertain the some time, but as yet I had not opened it. At ed by two bodies of the enemy—one directly while the canals are in working order. sense of the text and the application of its in length on a Sunday morning, a ministerial bro- facing them at Turin and drawing daily reinjunctions. This is a laborious preparation, if ther preached for me, and after sermon an forcements from the passes at the Alps; and

ble? I resolved to bear the matter in mind, revolts in despair. and to observe any providential illustration of the uncertainty of life which might seem to "Then your indifference at the table of our have relation to this coincidence. The only ion was under consideration, was only assumed, short time after, and before I had returned the out of complaisance to Mussulmen, I pre-borrowed volume, the owner of it was killed, in a moment in the twinkling of an eye, by be-I remembered the occasion to which he alling thrown from his horse and fracturing his

that I had acted inconsistently; but I made young children who had been named after me, the best defence I could, and disavowed in the I went into a Depository and purchased some most solemn manner, any design to contemn the pocket-Bibles. Having written the name of one of the children on a fly-leaf, it occurred to "I am heartily glad I was deceived." he me to designate some text of Scripture in consaid; "for sincerity in religion is our para- nection with the name. The words seemed to mount duty. What we are we never should me suitable "Wilt thou not from this time cry unto me: My Father, thou art the guide of my youth?" but I did not know just where to find them, and was in too great haste to spend much time in searching. I remembered that they were in Jeremiah, but that was all. asked for a Concordance, but none was at hand. Almost without thinking, I opened the Bible in my hand, or let it fall open in my hand and the words were before me. They were the very first I saw. This seemed to me the more surprising, when I reflected that the edition of I should vainly endeavor to describe the as the Bible in my hand was a strange one, and tonishment which seized me at this declaration. I that there was no previous association of the I surveyed Mahomed Rahem, at first with a desired text with the page, which so often falook which, judging from its reflection from his cilitates our search. Often since I have tried benign countenance, must have betokened sus | looking up the same text, knowing the book, picion, or even contempt. The consideration chapter and verse, and could never find it withthat he could have no motive to deceive in this out turning several leaves. A moment since I disclosure, which was of infinitely greater im- failed to find even the book of Jeremah, by a portance to himself than to me, speedily re- carefully calculated opening of a familiar Bistored me to recollection, and banished every ble. Although naturally inclined to skepticism sentiment but joy. I could not refrain from rather than superstition, the impression made upon me at the moment was an overwhelming He was not unmoved at this transport, but one of the immediate presence and guiding he betrayed no unmanly emotions. He told me finger of God. If a hand had come out on that I had possessed myself of a secret, which, the wall before me and had designated in writin spite of his opinion that it was the duty of | ing the chapter and verse of the desired text; every one to wear his religion openly, he had or if a voice had spoken in my car, I hardly hitherto concealed, except from a few who par- think the impression would have been more powerful. And even now, on maturest reflec-"And whence came this happy change?" I tion, it seems to me that the matter is inexplicable by the doctrine of chances. It is true. "I will tell you that, likewise," he replied. that as yet, so far as known, no great moral "In the year 1223 (of the Hejira) there came result has attended this coincidence, to constitration of the faithfulness of God, who will not to this city an Englishman, who taught the re- tute a separate argument for its providential

"Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus

Perhaps, indeed, it is a moral result sufficient in such a case, if the person most immediately concerned receives any new and more correct impression of God's relations to the similar experiences, I cannot but look farther. and think that probably the spiritual destiny of some of those dear youth will be linked inview not only increased my respect for the in- directly with that verse in Jeremiah, whose designation was so remarkably procured.

> We read many striking occurrences and coincidences; but, of course, those effect us most

which approach us nearest. The day of miracles has gone by. But the greatest of all miracles is God's perpetual providence. And one of the wonders of providence is this, that its complicated machinery is less enterprise for that wonderful country." noiselessly. Contingencies and fortuities play producing a destiny for the individual and for mankind which none can forsee, yet the whole movement is carried on, and the results fall out in a manner perfectly quiet, and, as we say, natural. Lest however, we should forget work about us-so it seems to me-God occasions these impressive coincidences. Thus the veil is for a moment lifted, and we get a -sealed my conversion. He gave me a glimpse of the mighty movement. It comes near us, and for a moment our ears catch the —the study of it has formed my most delight- whir of its gliding wheels. It is for a moment only-all is concealed again, and all is as si-N. Y. Observer.

### The Theatre of the War.

The London Times, in a leading article, thus describes the theatre of the war in Italy, and the position of the combatants:

"The kingdom of Sardinia, composed of Piedmont--its principal mass, in the centre, the ancient province of Savoy in the North-west.

particularly in respect to their moral and prac- against the same hymn being thus twice suc- expected on the line to Genoa rather than on reflections, to \*suggest, that as no other con- that I was before ignorant of the fact that this | we can hardly remain long in the dark. In the | Lawrence was in a sleigh, riding into Boston.

#### Interesting from Japan.

According to a letter from China of the 28th January, the intercourse between the Japanese Government and foreigners continued to increase in the most satisfactory manner, and the Emperor had just published an important edict, the object of which was to extend the concessions resulting from the treaties with the Europeans. This edict appoints the several cities in which the foreigners are authorized to reside, viz.: Jeddo, the capital of the empire; Nagasaka, Saga, Korkum, Simoda, Ketsi, Takamutsi, Hakodadi and Matsumæ. The right of residence is subject, in several

cities, to particular regulations. Thus, in Jeddo, certain quarters are assigned for the dwelling of foreigners. This exception is not to be applied to the Ambassadors, and may easily be understood. A more significant fact is that the foreigners are authorized to temporarily reside at Mejido, which is the "holy city" of Japan, and in which nobody had until now been allowed to go. It will only be allowed at certain periods of the year, when the fairs take place; and in no case will the foreigner be authorized to reside there during the great feasts er to every 1000 of this great mass of mind of worship. The dairi, the spiritual sovereign of Japan, and the priests, reside in Mijedo, near which is the great temple of the sun.

Since the treaty with England, several important English mercantlie houses have settled in Japan, and have already begun their operations. One of them, founded in Hakodadi, has received a cargo of cotton goods. manufactured in view of the Japanese trade. and made very good bargains in exchanging them for natural products of the country. The English look upon Japan as an excellent market for them, and before two years they will have numerous eslablishments there. The aith. departure of the Japanese steam junk Niphon, which arrived from Macao, has been quite an event. The whole court and all the most important men of the capital were present. Two other vessels of the same kind are now constructing on the imperial stocks at Jeddo; one will be called Sikok, and the other the Kinsin. The machinery has been ordered of the Amer-[Paris Pays, April 16.

COAL IN THE UNITED STATES .- An edition of Prof. Henry D. Rogers' "Geology of Pennsylvania" has been issued in London, and has habits. excited much comment in the English journals. The statements of Prof. Rogers, in regard to the enormous coal fields of the United States, excite much surprise, and lead to many speculations concerning their possible development. The coal districts of Great Britain appear as mere specks when compared with those of world; but I confess that while I think I America. The coal-fields of Great Britain have been taught a valuable lesson by this and in figures, amount to 5400 square miles: those of Europe are only 8964 square miles; while those of the United States, in the aggregate, comprise no less than 196.850 square miles. added to which the British Provinces of North America contain 7530 square miles. One of the English papers says: "When we reflect upon what has been achieved by the produce of the coal-fields of Britain, and then endeavor to anticipate the mining of the vast fields of the United States upon an extensive scale, we are led to forecast a future of almost bound-

The following illustrations will convey some idea to the reader of the amount of coal there exists in Europe and America. We need not fear any scarcity for thousands of years. Averaging the total thickness of the workable coal in Great Britain at thirty-five feet, we have a total of workable coal equal to 190. 000,000,000 tons. In the same way, estimatin the city so long. Just before he quitted the fact that such complicated machinery is at ing the total area of the productive coal-fields of North America as 200,000 square miles. (that is, inclusive of the British Provinces.) and averaging the thickness of good workable coal at twenty feet, we gain a result of 4,000. 000,000,000 tons. Or, to make these results more appreciable, if we take the amount of workable coal in Belgium as one, then that in the British Islands is rather more than five, that in all Europe eight and three-quarters, and that in all the coal-fields of North America is 111. This method of ratio is more intelligible than that of relative superficial magnitudes—and we at once perceive that the United States possess more than twenty-two times the amount of coal in the mines of Great

STEAM CANAL BOATS.—A new era is about to break upon us in the application of steam South-east, is not above 100 miles in breadth to canal-boating, by which the period of transfrom the Western to its Eastern frontier. On portation from Buffalo to New York is to be the former of these frontiers it is conterminous reduced one-half-from thirteen days to six. with Austria, its enemy. In the North, a por- This will restore the revenues of the Canal My father was once at a jeweler's, suiting tion of the Swiss territory, and in the South, and deprive the competing railroads of much himself with a pair of spectacles. Having the Duchy of Parma supply the border line, traffic. Hitherto railroads were rapidly drivline in question, as everybody is aware, is time been a burden instead of a profit to the Some parishioners of mine were visiting their constituted by the river Ticino and by the Lago State of Illinois, as the Erie Canal was fast cussion of the merits of English poetry and try church, once thronged every Sunday, but Rhone does through the Lake of Geneva. On about to be turned, and what gun steamboats ished at the clear and accurate conceptions object of great interest to them. Desirous of Alps, so that the seat of war may be regarded small canal steamboats will become in our inwhich he had formed upon these subjects, and entering it, but finding the door locked, they in a general aspect a broad piece of territory ternal commerce. A new revolution awaits. self in English. We discoursed on these and ing satisfied their curiosity, they sought for French had to cross the mountains, the Aus- been invented, and the tiny boats with their the stray leaf of a Bible, which accordingly Before the actual commencement of hostill in effecting large results. Shipments of prowas appropriated. But what was their sur- ities, the Austrians at Milan stood just about duce from Chicago will be made in innumera-"No," said he, "I was educated at a ma- prise, when, beginning to read from the old as far from the river as the French at Brain- ble tiny steamboats threading their way drussa, (college,) but I have never felt an in- yellow page, the following words greeted their con did from the mountains; and a line drawn through every narrow inlet and channel and nation to be one of the priesthood."

"The exposition of your religious volume," the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, pass through the common mark of both armies Commerce always seeks the quickest and change or fade. tion to study; before a person can be qualified

A friend once loaned me his copy of Mont
to preach the doctrines of the Koren T = 

A friend once loaned me his copy of Mont
to preach the doctrines of the Koren T = 

A friend once loaned me his copy of Mont
in fact, very soon indeed—the belligerants advantage hitherto in quickness, and the to preach the doctrines of the Koran. I understand, he must thoroughly examine and didivalent to book had been with me for scale would ensue. The Austrians are opposite the condition of the Koran. I understand, he must thoroughly examine and didivalent to book had been with me for scale would ensue. The Austrians are opposite that offers

LACK OF REVERENCE IN THE YOUNG .- Rev. a man be disposed conscientiously to fulfil his nounced the hymn beginning, "To-morrow, another at Casale and Allessandria, flanking A. Smith, Commissioner of Public Schools in Lord, is thine." Going home directly after ser- their march and receiving succors from a dis. Ohio, in a recent report, makes some forcible As he made no remark, I continued: "Our vice, and waiting a few minutes for dinner, I tinct base of operations at Genoa. By cross. remarks upon the want of good manners shown Scriptures are their own expositors. We are chanced to espy the copy of Montgomery lying ing their frontier at its Northern extremity, as by the youth of the present day in their consolicitous only that they should be read—and on my table and picked it up, to glance over they have done, they might occupy the North- duct towards the aged. After alluding to the although some particular passages are not it while waiting. Opening the book, the first ern districts of Sardinia, or, if they descended deference and respect which the youth of forwithout difficulties, arising from the inherent obscurity of language, the faults of translation, or the errors of convists: yet, it is our tion, or the errors of convists: yet, it is our tion.

boast, that the authority of our Holy Scriptures is confirmed by the clearness and simplicity of their style, as well as precepts."

I was surprised that he made no reply to I was surprised that he made no reply to these observations. At the hazard of being deemed importunate, I proceeded to eulogize the leading principles of Christianity. more the leading principles of Christianity, more would be as three hundred thousand to one seem to indicate that the bardest struggle is dodge a snow-ball, a brick-bat, or a bowlder.'

Some eight or ten winters since ex-Governor | Pablications of the American Sabbath Tract Society tical character; and happened, among other cessively hit upon. And then I remembered the line to Turin, but this is a point on which Everett of Massachusetts, with the late Amos ing the wayfaring dignitaries."

> BIBLES IN SOUTH AMERICA. -- The "Reorter" of the British and Foreign Bible Society states: "A 'wide door and effectual." and with 'many adversaries,' has been opened among the Republics of South America. During the first six months of the current year, 1300 copies of the Scriptures have been circulated in the northern portions of the continent while the Society's agent is able to announce the sale of 700 copies in a fortnight."

It is estimated by the Journal of Missions that there are at the present time about 1500 Protestant Christian missionaries labor- late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church ing among the unevangelized portion of the 64 pp. human family, who are estimated to number more than 900,000,000! To give one preach would require 90,000 missionaries. Were it not for faith in the promises of God, such statistics as these would stagger the belief of the Christian philanthropist in the conversion of the world to Christ.

The Newark Advertiser speaks of a man who has not seen his pastor in the pulpit for ten years, and only knows him by his Seventh-Day Baptist Publishing Society's Publications voice, the church is so dark. It insists that there can be no social worship in such a church, and that the gloom is inconsistent with the cheerful nature of the Christian

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